The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,190 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
* MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th Dec.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	6th Jan.
† AVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	13th ,,
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th ,,
B. L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	27th ,,
† E. L. CATHAY	3983	500	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	10th ,,
* SIAM	3040	600	H. Weighell	17th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	660	W. A. Wheler	24th ,,
M. L. CORONANDEL	4198	800	L. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
B. N. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G. W. Brady	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May

The steamers marked L proceed to London *viâ* Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Those marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

*These vessels proceed to Suez only, passengers transhipping at that port for Marseilles, Brindisi, and London.

† By this vessels passengers for Marseilles tranship at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Tarante, Naples, Roma, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	6th Jan.
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	20th ,,
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Dec. 17, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 320, ,, 350.
First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st March
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.
SINGAPORE			30th Feb.	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
STURA ..	On the 7th Jan.
BORMIDA ...	,, 25th ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s. s. KIRBY HALL on or about ..... 10th Jany. 1888
s. s. EDEN HALL ,, ,, ... 7th Mar. ,,
s. s. MERTON HALL ,, ,, ... 30th ,, ,,
s. s. KIRBY HALL ,, ,, ... 12th Apl. ,,

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland
s. s. ASTON HALL on or about ..... 20th Jany. 1888.
s. s. WORSLEY HALL ,, ,, ... 16th Feby. ,,

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, Dec. 8, 1887.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising if their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or by of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price Rs. 5; interleaved Rs. 6-8.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th December, 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd January (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Dec., 1887. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE, BETWEEN BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PERSIA	J. Hutchinson	3317	480	14th Jan., '88

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUGH AT MARSEILLES.

HISPANIA	J. W. Marr	3380	480	26th Jan. '88.
ARMENIA	T. Gibson	3395	480	12th Feb.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT.

ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	1st Mar.'88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th ,,
ASIA	J. Craig	3500	480	31st ,,
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	14th April
HISPANIA	J. Maor	3380	480	5th May
NUBIA	T. Knox	3551	480	19th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Passengers by s.s. Persia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Dec., 1887. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COARSE CUT
SCOTCH OATMEAL.

Prepared from the finest selected Midlothian Grewths.
Per 2 lb. tins, 10 annas.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRIME STILTON CHEESE.

(10lbs. to 14lbs. each)
Re. 1-4 per lb.

THIS Cheese is superior to any the Company has previously imported.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

HAMS AND BACON.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, are now receiving their regular 'Xmas consignment of Prime York Hams, in Canvas, weighing 9 to 15 lbs. each, per lb. 15 as.
Wiltshire Bacon Flitches, in Canvas, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each, per lb. 13 as.,
or cwt. 14 as. per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, &c., &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs. a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	1 lb. tin	1 12
,, Specd's, East Indian	1 lb. ,,	0 13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. ,,	0 10
,, Fine Pearl	2 lb. ,,	0 9
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD		1 4
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tin 1-4; ½lb. tin		2 4
Do. do. MUTTON, 2 oz. tin, Re. 1-3; ½lb tin		2 8
Do. do. CHICKEN, 2 oz. tin, Re. 1-12	,,	3 4
Do. CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA	,,	1 8
Do. do. MUTTON BROTH	,,	2 4
Do. do. CHICKEN BROTH	,,	3 8
CORN FLOUR in Pkts. 8 as.; in 1 lb. tin		0 10
GROATS, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. tin	0 10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts.	per oz.	0 4
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD		0 12
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut	per doz.	0 15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD } Savory		0 10
,, ,, ,, } and Moore's	per doz.	6 12
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin	1 8
MELLIN'S FOOD	per bot. 15 as. and	1 8
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD		1 0
OATMEAL, Best Scotch	2 lb. tin	0 9
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin		2 6
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	2 4
,, RUSKS	per tin	2 0
SAGO, Finest Pearl	2 lb. tin	0 8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand"	per tin	0 7
,, ,, ,,	per doz.	5 0
TAPIOCA, Best clean white	2 lb. tin	0 10
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin	1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ ,,

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 3½ per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 25. The above shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

WINES AND SPIRITS

FOR BALLS, DANCES, AND DINNERS.

THE favourable position enjoyed by TREACHER & CO., in consequence of their extensive dealings, empowers them to offer high class Wines and Spirits of unexceptional quality at comparatively low rates; as evidence of how much this has been appreciated by their Constituents, TREACHER & Co. are enabled to make the gratifying statement that the Bombay Custom House returns show that the Company's importations are far in excess of those of any other European House.

Upwards of 250 Messes are supplied by the Company, as well as a large number of Clubs, Coffee Shops, &c.

CHAMPAGNES—Of the choicest brands.
CLARETS—Absolutely pure and perfectly sound.
BURGUNDIES—Of superior body and flavour.
SAUTERNES—Soft and delicate.
SHERRIES—Quality of the highest standard.
PORTS (Sandeman's)—Unsurpassed.
BRANDIES—T. & Co.'s brands equal the best importations.
WHISKIES, Scotch and Irish—Fully matured.
GIN AND HOLLAND—Guaranteed sound and wholesome.
LIQUEURS AND BITTERS—Genuine brands only.
BEERS AND STOUT—Bass's, Guinness, &c.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALIDS' WINES,

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

WINES.

PORT.
CLARET.
SHERRY.
BURGUNDY.
CHAMPAGNE.
GERMAN WINES.

Wholesale of

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Retail of

CO-OPERATIVE STORES. Medows Street, Bombay.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

ADEN.	CALCUTTA.	KURRACHEE.	RANGOON.
ALEXANDRIA.	COLOMBO.	LAHORE.	RIO DE JANEIRO
BORDEAUX.	HIOGO.	LONDON.	SHANGHAI.
BUENOS AYRES.	HONGKONG.	MADRAS.	SIMLA.
THURSDAY ISLE.		YOKOHAMA.	

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

IN GREAT
AND
CHOICE
VARIETY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS—1887.

FOR BANQUETS The Best
FOR DINNERS The Best
FOR BALLS The Best

POMMERY & GRENO ..... Rs. 70

This Brand, like NAPIER JOHNSTONE in Whiskies, has distanced all Competitors.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

INVALIDS' WINES.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA,
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1887.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS may be ordered through every respectable Dealer, Hotel and Restaurant Keeper, &c., throughout India and the Colonies. The name

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

should appear on every Label, Cork, and Capsule.

Many Traders substitute other Brands, costing them less and showing more profit.

WINE PURVEYORS TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

GOLD MEDALLISTS. ESTABLISHED 1815.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public to their fine and Varied Stock of 18 Carat Gold Jewellery consisting chiefly of

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS in 18, 20, 22 Carat Gold.
LADIES, do. do. do. do.
Do. NECK do. do. do.
Do. NECKLETS do. do. do.

LOCKETS.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF THE NEWEST PATTERN.

GEM RINGS. KEEPER RINGS.
WEDDING RINGS.

ALSO THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!

VERY USEFUL CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

R. DITMAR, LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
No. 69, ESPLANDE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OPPOSITE THE FRERE FOUNTAIN),

HAS just unpacked a Consignment of the most beautiful and recherché Table and Hanging Lamps, suitable as Presents during the Festive Season. An early inspection is earnestly solicited.

R. DITMAR, LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
No. 69, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
(LATE No. 28, MEDOWS STREET), BOMBAY

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.

JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House use, &c.

JINRIKSHAS (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

RAPHAEL TUCK & Co.'s

ARTISTIC CARDS

AND

PORCELAIN PAINTINGS.

Every Variety of Newest Designs in New Year Cards.

Also, a Large Assortment of

CHILDREN'S

STORY BOOKS.

ILLUSTRATED IN COLOURS.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
16, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

CHIARINI'S GRAND CIRCUS.
AND
MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS
OPEN EVERY NIGHT AT 8, COMMENCING AT 9.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY.
DOORS OPEN AT 2-30, COMMENCING AT 3-30.
ALARMING AND GLORIOUS NEWS
FOR THE MASSES OF THIS POPULOUS CITY.

IMPORTANT TELEGRAM.
FROM CHIARINI'S GREAT SHOW
TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

Come and see these first-class Arenic Sports and School of Physical Education, the best ever put together for the recreation of all classes of society.

JUST ARRIVED.
The Great Funambulist, the King of the Aerial Wire.
AUSTRALIAN BLONDIN,
The most extraordinary Equilibrist of the Age, in his most marvellous and surprising performances in Mid Air.
COME AND SEE IT.
The Public will judge by his Wonderful Performances.
NEVER SEEN IN BOMBAY BEFORE.

GRAND REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Private Boxes with Six Chairs	Rs. 18
Chairs in Private Boxes	„ 3
First Class Dress Circle chairs	„ 2
Second Class covered seats	„ 1
Galleries	As 8

Soldiers under the rank of Officers and Children under 9 years, half price except in Private Boxes and Gallery.
One Ticket admits you to both Circus & Menagerie.
A separate portion of 2nd and 3rd Class Seats have been arranged for Native Ladies.

L. MAYA, Secretary.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

[OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.]
Sole Proprietress & Directress .....Mrs. Geo. NORVILLE.
NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 29TH DEC.
GRAND PRODUCTION OF
Gilbert and Sullivan's New Japanese Comic Opera In 2 acts, entitled the
MIKADO
OR
THE TOWN OF TITIPU.

CHORUS OF SCHOOL-BOYS, NOBLES, GUARDS, AND COOLIES.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
ACT I.
COURT-YARD OF KO-KO'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE.
ACT II.
KO-KO'S GARDEN.
REMEMBER THURSDAY NIGHT,
MIKADO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Seats Secured at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.
THE ANNUAL CONCERT
On behalf of the FUNDS of this INSTITUTION
Will be given at the
TOWN HALL,
On WEDNESDAY, 11TH JAN., 1888, at 9 p.m.

Mrs. Macmillan, Mrs. Walker, Miss Flower, Mr. Cheshom, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Wyer have kindly promised their services.

TICKETS—PRICE, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.
Will shortly be obtainable from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
NOTICE

HORSES will be aged and measured at the Grand Stand, Bombay, on 1st January, and at Poona, on 5th January, 1888, at 8 a.m.

A. C. GAYE,
Byculla, 28th Dec., 1887. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER ROWJEE DOSSA has RETIRED from our firm from the 15th December, 1887. The Public is therefore warned not to transact any business with the said Rowjee Dossa on our behalf.

ઠા ખીમજી જાદવજી.
&c., TH. KHIMJEE JADHOWJEE.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1887.

POULTRY SHOW OF 1888.
HOTEL KEEPERS AND MARKET OWNERS.
PRIZES, OPEN TO EVERYONE.

THE following prizes subscribed by the Hotel Keepers and Market owners will be awarded at the Poultry Show to be held on THURSDAY, the 2nd February, for live poultry shown FATTENED for the table.

For the fattest and heaviest CAPON.
1st prize, Rs. 10, 2nd Rs. 5, 3rd Rs. 4.
For the fattest and heaviest pair of fowls, any breed.
1st prize, Rs. 7, 2nd Rs. 5, 3rd Rs. 3.
For the best basket of well-fed fowls of any breed—12 in number.
1st prize, Rs. 10, 2nd Rs. 7, 3rd Rs. 3.
For the fattest and heaviest Turkey Cock.
1st prize, Rs. 10, 2nd Rs. 6, 3rd Rs. 4.
For the fattest and heaviest Turkey Poult (hen).
1st prize Rs. 7, 2nd Rs. 3, 3rd rs. 2.
For the fattest and heaviest Goose.
1st prize Rs. 7, 2nd Rs. 5, 3rd Rs. 3.
For the fattest and heaviest duck of any breed.
1st prize Rs. 7, 2nd Rs 5, 3rd Rs. 3.
For the best basket of well-fed ducks of any breed.—12 in number.
1st prize, Rs. 10, 2nd Rs. 7, 3rd Rs. 3.
For the fattest and heaviest pair of guinea fowls.
1st prize, Rs. 7, 2nd Rs. 5 3rd rs. 3.

COOPOOSWAMY V. MOODLIAR,
Honorary Secretary.
28th December, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAMCHUNDRA GUNPUTJEE NARAYEN RAMCHUNDRA, GUJANAN RAMCHUNDRA, and ANUNDRAO RAMCHUNDRA have contracted to mortgage the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make them known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 91, Medow Street, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
—Dated this 28th day of December, 1887.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 336, and for quit and ground rent under No. 1169, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21, 22, and 23 formerly, and now in the occupation of the said mortgagees and their tenants, situate on the north side of New Line Street and without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Fort, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhawoo Balsett and the property of Moroba Sawjee, on the west by the property of the late Bhowanjee Mowjee, on the north partly by the property of Laxmoon Keshevjee, and partly by the property of Ramchundra Narayen and Narayen Raghoba, and on the south by the New Line Street.

MANSUKHLAL & DAMODAR,
Mortgagees Attorneys.

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A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

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Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
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IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	3 0	per ream
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THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	„
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Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	„
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SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	„
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SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have REMOVED our OFFICES to the NEW BUILDINGS, No. 5, MARINE STREET, from THIS DAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 27th December, 1887.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS Co., Ld., has THIS DAY been REMOVED to the New Buildings, No 5, Marine Street.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers, V. U. P. Co., Ld.
Bombay, 27th December, 1887.

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Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

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NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for Works at Middle Ground Battery.
2. Full particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Mazagon.
3. Sealed tenders will be received on FRIDAY, 6th January, at 2 p.m.
4. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY,
Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Executive Engineer's Office, Mazagon, 20th December, 1887.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Gutta-percha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

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FOR SALE.

PURE HIGH-CLASSED NILGIRI TEAS.

ORANGE PEKOE	at Re. 1	per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG	at As. 10	„
PEKOE DUST	„ 10	„
SOUCHONG	„ 6	„
CONGOU	„ 4	„

Apply to the Manager,
GLEN MORGAN, Ootacamund.

HURJIMULL AND CO.

XMAS, 'XMAS, 'XMAS :—A nicely selected and choice collection of Diamond, Gem, Gold and Fine Art Work Jewellery, for presentation. Elegant Ceylon Brooches, Gold Star cut Gent's and Ladies Alberts and Necklets, Rampore Chudders and Cashmere Shawls, Ivory Toys, Chinese, Japanese and Indian Curios, &c., &c. Prices Cheap. Inspection solicited. Up-country orders promptly executed. Price lists free HURJIMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Fort.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1887.

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COOKERY BOOK.

CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite INDIAN DISHES, the directions being worded plainly and simply so that the merest novice in the art of Cookery may prepare the Dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making Christmas Sweets, such as Lukmas, Coloured Almond Sweets, Christmas Sweets called Mossapow, delicious Christmas Cake, called Boul de Portugal Christmas Honeycomb Cake, Christmas Puddings and Plum Cakes, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Halwas, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutney, Curries. Price Re. 1.—Apply to

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It is furnished throughout in first-class style
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CHARGES MODERATE.
For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
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JUST ARRIVED per s.s. Siam a fresh batch of double and single harnesses, very neat and stylish, and of best quality.
Also ladies' and gentlemen's RIDING BRIDLES with bits.
And a new light colour PONY-CART, with hood.
A second-hand English-built CANOE LANDAU, in good order, the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.
A new English-built MAIL-PHAETON, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
And a second-hand English-built MAIL-PHAETON in good order, the property of S. Jackson, Esq.
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ROYAL HOTEL
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Decent Stabling and Nice Garden. Cuisine equal to any in India. The whole establishment conducted on thorough European principles.

Apply to D. K. MASTERS, Manager.

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And have the pleasure in notifying that their Stock, specially imported Overland, is more various than ever, and of the best quality which has been so long appreciated in general.

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The new Season Crystallized Fruit :

Angelics, Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Strawberries, Raspberries, Mixed, Pine Apples, Oranges.

In cases of about 4 lb., or by the weight.

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CRYSTALLISED APRICOTS, GREENGAGES, PEARS, &c.
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Do.	Pure Natural Undyed Wool, ½ Hose, Silk Stripes, per dozen		30
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A very large variety of Cotton, Merino, Silk and Wool and Lambs Wool Undervests, Pant and Drawers.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish to calm and sustain the weary actings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the great specific known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you on the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine (Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne) has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we must question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. Therefore, we are happy to say, are now retained by the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could mention instances and testimonies of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, cholera, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Chronic Diarrhœa and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of chloroform than Collis Browne's from a conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the extortionate use of any other than Collis Browne's is a public injustice. IN THE MIDST OF THIS PARTY OF THE ORIENT TO PRESCRIBE AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co. Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy, &c., &c.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

...'s Band, Esplanade, 8 p.m.
...Theatre, Norville's Company, 9 p.m.
...mi's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 27th:—Clan Graham (s), from Liverpool.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Cervin (s), for Havre and London.

FAIR.—The annual Mootradevi Temple Fair will be held this day at Bulajee Shamsett Street, and will continue for three successive days.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic, for the week ending 24th December, 1887, shows a decrease of Rs. 79,514 in receipts.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday at the registered office, 12, Hummum Street, when the special resolutions (advertised in our paper yesterday) passed on the 12th instant, making certain alterations in the articles of association, were confirmed.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.—His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore leaves Bombay by special train from the Victoria Terminus at 9-15 a.m., to-day. A guard of honour of 100 rank and file of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry will parade at the station, and a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on the occasion.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Sion, touching the death of Antonio Francis Gonsalves, aged 8 years. On the 14th instant deceased sustained serious burns about his body by his clothes having accidentally caught fire from a kerosine-oil lamp. He died from its effects on Tuesday evening. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

NOTORIOUS PICK-POCKETS.—Inspector MacCarthy yesterday charged two notorious pick-pocket, named Harrichund Succaram and Pitamber Gunput, before Mr. Ryan, with stealing a purse from a fisherman. The latter was making sundry purchases at a shop when one of the prisoners abstracted the purse from his pocket and passed it over to his accomplice, who was making off with it, when a policeman, who witnessed the theft, arrested him. They were sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour each.

THEFT BY A POLICEMAN.—Inspector Saunderson yesterday charged Jaffer Amoodin, a policeman, before Mr. Ryan, with the theft of a pair of uniform trousers, the property of another policeman. The complainant missed the trousers, and making a diligent search for it discovered the accused wearing it. He recognized it by a mark, whereupon accused admitted having stolen it. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE BANDSTAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at a moonlight performance, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 8 o'clock:—

March	Hooh Habsburg	Kral.
Overture	Rubeyahl	Flotow.
Selection	Pinafore	Sullivan.
Gavotte	Heimliche Liebe	Resch.
Valse	Grenadiers	Waldteufel.
Polka	Victoria	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A LIFE OF THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.—We have to acknowledge receipt of a Persian book published by Mr. Abdul Karim Munshi, honorary secretary of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab of Bombay. It was brought out as a mark of loyalty to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, on the occasion of her Jubilee, and it gives a comprehensive sketch, compiled from numerous sources, of the life of Queen Victoria. It also contains a sketch of the life of the Prince of Wales, and is dedicated to his Highness the Nawab of Janjeera. The book gives a number of fairly well executed illustrations of the Queen and the principal members of her family, together with those of a few other illustrious personages. The publication does credit to the literary skill of the author, and appears to have won much popularity among the class for whom it is intended.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Severim Almeida, a Goanese cook in the service of Mr. John Cooper, an engineer, residing at Mazagon, was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with theft of Rs. 133-14 in cash, the property of his master. The money was kept tied up in a table napkin in an open drawer of a dressing-table in the complainant's room. On the morning of the 23rd instant, the money was found missing, and the accused had absconded. The theft being reported to the police, Mr. Cobb arrested the accused on board the s.s. Znares on the eve of his departure for Goa. The napkin and Rs. 18 were found in his possession, and a sum of Rs. 100 was subsequently recovered from accused's brother, named Caitan Almeida, with whom he had lodged the amount for safe custody. Pleading guilty to the charge, he was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND PORTION OF THE 21ST HUSSARS.—The second half or remaining portion of H. M.'s 21st Hussars, under the Command of Major Lovell, took their departure from Poona for Bangalore by Troops Special on Monday afternoon. In delightfully cool and sunless weather the Hussars were marched from the Rest Camp by the excellent band of the Durham Light Infantry, direct to the railway station. On their way, however, not far from the station and leading to Cama House they were met by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, Capt. Metcalfe and two ladies, who stood and watched them as they passed. On the platform were two or three officers. The strength of this remaining portion was as follows:—8 officers, 199 rank and file, 38 women and 1 child and 15 followers. The train steamed out of the station about 4-20 amid lustycheering by the gallant men themselves.

SUICIDES.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Nagpada Street, touching the death of Withul Mypur, aged 18 years. Deceased had been suffering from fever for a few days past. On Sunday last he was missing from his house at Nagpada, and on Tuesday his body was found floating in the Mustau Tank near his house. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide by drowning, while in a state of delirium, was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner yesterday evening at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Nama Amboo, a labourer, aged 19 years. Deceased lived with his parents at New Elannooman Lane. He recently complained of severe pains in his chest and headache. Early yesterday morning he was found lying unconscious, apparently suffering from the effects of opium, and was removed to the hospital. It was subsequently ascertained that the deceased had bought 4 annas worth of opium from a licensed opium vendor near by the Arthur Crawford markets on Tuesday evening, and it is supposed that he had partaken the whole of the opium, which was a little over three-quarters of a tola in weight. The deceased died from its effects two hours after admission into the hospital. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.

THEFT.—Babajee Govind, a coachman, was yesterday charged by Inspector Lee-Smith, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon two separate charges of theft of property consisting of an English bridle and a set of harness valued at Rs. 30, the property of Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, from his stable at Mazagon on Monday last, and one copper vessel, valued Rs. 4, the property of Mr. Hamilton, from his residence at Byculla, on the 3rd October, 1886. The accused was in the habit of visiting the complainant's ghorawalla, named Bhow Wittoo, at his stables. On Sunday last the accused, on going to the stable, and finding no one about the place, stole the bridle and harness which were hanging on a peg, and left them with a friend for safe custody. The theft was reported to the police, and the accused was arrested on suspicion. He subsequently made a confession, and the bridle and harness were recovered. During the police enquiry, the copper vessel was discovered to have been pledged by the accused with a Marwarree some fifteen months ago. It was identified to be the property of Mr. Hamilton. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges, and was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

UNNECESSARY VIOLENCE.—Mr. McNab, the Chief Officer of the s.s. Carlton Towers, appeared before Mr. Ryan yesterday in answer to a summons for assaulting a muccadum's man, named Ebrahim Sulliman. Mr. Bhaishunker appeared in support of the summons, and Mr. Smith represented Mr. McNab. The facts of the case appeared to be these. On Saturday last, the muccadums of Messrs. Wallace and Co. were on board the Carlton Towers, taking delivery of a cargo of timber, which had been consigned to them. Owing to the nuisance caused by the labourers going into the holds, the Captain gave orders that none but the principals should be allowed there, and specially warned them all that he would send them off the ship if they disobeyed those orders. When the delivery was nearly completed it was found that three logs of timber were missing, and the complainant went down the hold to look for them. On learning from a stevedore's foreman what the complainant had done, the mate went below and ordered him off the ship, and took the trouble of accompanying the complainant to the hatch where there was a struggle, and the native was taken to his boat. In defence, it was stated that no assault had been committed. Mr. Ryan held that more force was used than was necessary, and he inflicted a fine of Rs. 10.

HOTELS IN BOMBAY.

It is a sign of the times that people in Bombay are taking more kindly to hotel life than they formerly did. One reason for this is of course to be found in the fact that abnormally high rents are demanded for bungalows and residences that are not at inconvenient distances from the Fort. The hotels have also improved in regard both to accommodation and cuisine, to an extent that seems almost incredible to those who can remember what a hotel was like fifteen years ago. At present so much regard is paid to the convenience of residents and visitors, that almost the same degree of comfort can be obtained in a hotel as in a bungalow, probably at less expense and certainly without the worry and annoyance inseparable from house-keeping. Some indication of the extent to which the American boarding system is adopted in Bombay is afforded by the fact that the Apollo hotel, large and commodious as it is, is already found to be too small to fully satisfy the demands made upon it. That such success as this should have been attained with a hotel which has only been in existence a few months, is a testimony of good management. In order to be able to provide accommodation for some of the many against whom the door has now to be closed, Mr. Pallonjee, the proprietor, proposes to make extensive additions to the Apollo. A large part of the vacant ground on the harbour side of the present building will be covered by new quarters for married people and bachelors. The plot of ground at the west end of the hotel will also be built upon. One of the features of the new additions will be a large dining-room filled with tables to accommodate small parties of from four to a dozen. The plans also provide for reception, reading, and billiard rooms. The improvementsin Watson's hotel, which have been a progress for some months, are now rapidly approaching completion. Extensive improvements are also being carried out at the Great Western Hotel, where wide verandahs are being run round the main building.

MESSRS. KIRBY AND CO.'S TREAT TO THEIR EMPLOYES.

MESSRS. KIRBY AND CO. gave an evening party on Tuesday evening, at Mr. Ardesir Byramjee's bungalow, Bellasis Road, Byculla, to their employes. The entertainment was similar to one which had been given last year by the firm about the same time, and had been quite looked forward to by the employes, who, it may be well to mention, included only the contractors, the muccadums, and the head men and superintendents of the labourers and the different branches of the works now being brought to so speedy a completion—the new dock extension works. Early in the evening about two hundred natives sat down to dinner. An extraordinarily large bill of fare had been drawn up, as there were more than half-a-dozen castes and creeds, and each had to be separately catered for, so as to respect the caste-prejudices of the guests. The *menu* card was about a foot in length, and contained such enticing items as mutton kabobs, chops and sikhas, keshri and ropari bhat, surti puri, parsnip and kashumor papanasachi, mulachi and punchamroot, with other numerous delicacies for dessert. After dinner there was a nautch party, at which the European assistants of the firm and several guests attended. Among the Europeans present in addition to the hosts, Messrs. Kirby and Fleming, were Messrs. E. Dawes, C. Ormiston, and F. Lynnd, Captain Gray, Messrs. J. McOnie, J. C. Stuart, G. Rhyan, P. G. Messent, F. G. Mullen, C. Sharp, R. Whately, H. Menzies, J. Hemmingway, J. Connors, W. H. Blackmore, H. E. Field, J. McFerran, and Baboo Dowlat Ram. Every arrangement had been made to please each and all. Much attention had also been paid to the decorations in the interior and exterior of the bungalow. The compound was ablaze with a profusion of tiny lights, arranged in pyramids and in rows. Flags and bannerets were very cleverly and artistically arranged about the place, and conspicuously noticeable were the initials of the firm picked out in oil butties. In the bungalow a like profusion and richness of detail were observable. Tasteful designs in flags and greeneries, magnificent crimson couches, with several gilt chairs, placed in a position of honour, gave the room a very grand appearance.

The contractors took occasion to present an address to Messrs. Kirby and Fleming, in which they spoke very highly of them, ascribing to their courteous treatment all the success which had been brought about by the harmonious way in which the work was carried on. The contractors hoped to be always associated with such masters whom they would ever serve faithfully and work harmoniously with. They thought that such entertainments, as the one which they had been invited to tended not a little to cement the kindly feelings with which the employés regarded their masters.

In reply Mr. Kirby expressed the great pleasure he felt at the flattering way in which the contractors—or rather sub-contractors—and the rest, for whom they spoke, referred to Mr. Fleming and himself. He was sure that if it had not been for the hearty co-operation of all of them in carrying on the work, the firm would not have been able to have done so much as they had done. The works were within prospect of completion, he hoped, in fact, to see it so in a couple of months. They were of the greatest magnitude, at least in India, and the firm could with pride look upon the happy results which had attended their labours, and he desired to repeat that those results were in a great measure due to the co-operation of the sub-contractors and the others who worked with them. Mr. Kirby was glad to be able to thus publicly thank his staff of European assistants, who had always rendered him valuable aid, and had done their duty in a way which deserved more than his grateful thanks.

Mr. Fleming spoke in the same strain when returning thanks. He also paid a high compliment to the gentlemen whom he addressed, ascribing to their ever ready and hearty co-operation the gratifying results which they were able to look on with pride. The dock extension was a great work, and with their help the firm had been well able to complete the work so expeditiously.

Several other speeches were made. Mr. Dawes, whose name Mr. Fleming had introduced as one of the directors of the London and St. Catherine Dock, bore testimony to the greatness of the work which was now on its way to completion. It was, he said, the adequate dock accommodation which enables such a place as Bombay to rise into a city and a port of importance.

An adjournment was then made to partake of refreshments; and much conviviality and merriment prevailed. "Auld Lang Lyne" was sung in true Scotch style, and the party broke up early yesterday morning.

THE ATLANTIC-MEDITERRANEAN CANAL.

Two Government Commissioners in France having pronounced favourably upon the scheme for a canal from the Bay of Biscay to the Bay of Toulon, a company has been formed for carrying the undertaking out, and recently one of the promoters, a M. Wickersheim, gave some particulars of the same before an influential meeting at Toulouse. It is decided that the canal shall start at Bordeaux, and follow the left shore of the Garonne for a length of 85 kilometres. It will cross that river at Castalfarrasin, and continue along the right shore to Toulouse, where a large harbour is to be constructed. Hence it runs to Narbonne, and then, trending towards the Mediterranean, to Gruissan, where another harbour is to be constructed similar to that at the mouth of Amsterdam Canal. The entire length of the canal by this course will be 525 kilometres, and it will be fitted either with thirty-eight low or twenty-two high locks. The depth has provisionally been fixed at 25 ft.; but, if the French Government should desire it, it will be 30ft., so as to allow of the passage of ironclads. Vessels passing through the canal, will be towed by means of locomotives running on tracks alongside it, the rate of progress being about eight miles an hour. The entire passage is computed to occupy from five to ten days, according to the size of the vessel. M. Wickersheim finally expressed the belief that, apart from the great commercial benefits derived from this canal, it would be of immense strategical value, whilst it would greatly reduce the importance of Gibraltar to England.

AN ELECTRICAL STRATAGEM.

WHEN the electric telegraph was first introduced in Chili, the posts and wires were frequently damaged by the hostile Araucanian Indians. In order to maintain intact communication between the strongholds on the frontier, a stratagem was resorted to by General Pinto to protect the telegraph. There were at the time between forty and fifty captive Indians in the Chilian camp. The general called them together, and pointing to the telegraph wires said, "Do you see those wires?" "Yes, general." "Very good. I want you to remember not to go near nor touch them, for if you do your hands will be held, and you will be unable to get away." The Indians smiled incredulously. The General thereupon made them each in succession take hold of the wires at both ends of an electric battery in full operation, after which he exclaimed, I command you to let go the wire!" "I can't; my hands are benumbed," said the Indian. The battery was then stopped, and the man released. Not long afterwards the general restored his Indian prisoner to liberty, giving them strict injunctions to keep the secret, and not to betray it to any of their tribe on any account. This had the desired effect, for, as might be expected, the experiment was related "in the strictest confidence" to every man of the tribe, and the Chilian telegraphs have ever since remained unmolested.

PRESERVERS for the Eyes, protects them from Heat and Glare, from Rs. 2.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

THE fourth annual gathering and dinner of the Bombay Medical Union was held on Thursday, the 22nd inst., at the Union Hall, Girgaum. Invitations were sent out to almost all the native medical gentlemen in Bombay, and a very large number responded to the call. As usual all those who have passed their final examination in medicine this year were also cordially invited and were introduced to their older confreres in the profession. Thanks to the exertions of the honorary secretaries, the premises were tastefully laid out with gay bunting floral decorations and numerous Chinese lanterns and a string band was in attendance. Upwards of a hundred covers were laid. After dinner the usual constitutional toasts of her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family, H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay, were given in neat little speeches by the president, Dr. J. C. Lisboa.

Dr. J. A. da Gama then gave the toast of the "Bombay Medical Union." He said:—The B. M. Union unlike other institutions of the kind did not come into existence as a result of mature deliberation of aged heads, but it was the outcome of persistent and strenuous efforts of a handful of its young members. The course of their labours did not run smooth. They however, persevered, and this day, four years ago, the Bombay Medical Union was inaugurated with *great eclat* at the great Western Hotel. What progress the Union has since then made is well known to you. But there are great objects to be yet achieved for its ultimate success. But the great work which is intended to be done by the Union can be efficiently performed only if its members have good health and a will to do that work *mens sana in corpore sano*. (Applause.) I think the members, one and all, should endeavour to widen the sphere of utility of this association, and to raise it to a position similar to that of kindred associations of Europe and elsewhere. During the last quarter of a century medical science has made such vast progress, and the literature in each of its branches has become so voluminous that it is impossible for any one person to master all the subjects thoroughly. We see throughout the world medical men studying and working at single subjects. It is by special studies that there rise in the profession men of the type of Pasteur, Verchow, Sir Morrell Mackenzie, Graffe and a host of them. I think that the Union should work in this direction. I am aware that there are some among us who do it, but they have not yet given expression to the public of their labours. The Union therefore would do well to appoint Select Committees to study various subjects of scientific interest and utility. (Hear, hear.) Say for example the investigation of prevalent disease in the city, their ethnology and their prevention, sanitation, adulteration of foods, bacteriology, in fact, to carry on original researches in each branch of medical science. When these committees have completed their studies they should send in reports of their work to the Union and after a thorough discussion the Union should publish these reports. (Applause.) In this manner, I feel confident that the Union will create for itself an authority, which will be respected outside these walls, and its success will be insured. I ask you now, gentlemen, to drink to the success of the Union and to the health of its members. (Applause.)

The next toast, that of the "Medical Profession," was given by Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji. In doing so, he said, he felt the responsibility of the task a little too much for his young shoulders. He wished some senior member had taken it up, as in past years. He had only ventured to take it up, as a *dernier ressort*. He then welcomed to the professional ranks the thirty newly qualified members who had recently passed out of the portals of our university into the world. They must be one and all full of high expectations and honest ambition, and many of them must be even now eagerly looking forward to the time when they will have achieved a distinct name for themselves in the front ranks of our profession. No doubt a bright future is before some, but a sad disappointment, I am afraid is in store for many. It is all very well for those who are comfortably situated in private practice to talk of "fresh fields and pastures new" for their young friends. But the honest truth is that the fields are all overcrowded, and the pastures are all dried up for the new comer. Unfortunately it is not given to every one to retire *otium cum dignitate* at the end of his professional career. The days for comfortable little fortunes are all over, and for every one that reaches the top of the ladder, ten must go to the ground. I am no pessimist, but I cannot help saying that our present position is a constant struggle for bare existence, a living as it were from hand to mouth. Our profession is nowadays something like a lottery box—prizes to few, blanks to many. But for all that there is still sufficient room for honest hard work and untiring perseverance, and our new members need not be altogether disappointed at the prospect before them. In welcoming the newly qualified members of our profession, let us not forget to note with great satisfaction an incident, which will be for ever memorable in our local medical history. It was in the year 1851 that the first small batch of male medical graduates were turned out on the world as graduates of the Grant Medical College. Of these first pioneers of Western medical science, some have already gone to that "mysterious bourn from which no traveller ever returns;" and though their sun has set for ever, they still light our path with a lingering after glow of golden memories. It is exactly 36 years after, i.e., in the present year of grace 1887, most appropriately the Jubilee year, that we see the first batch of female medical students launched into a career of great usefulness and importance. The first batch of half a dozen medical men has by this time grown into fifty times as many. Let us hope that the ranks of our lady-practitioners may swell equally with ours. I regret very much their absence from this festive board on the present occasion. But even in their absence let us extend to them the right hand of brotherly affection and professional fellowship,—(loud applause)—and now let me turn to the more practical side of our local medical profession. Various questions of more or less importance have agitated us of late, but none more so than the vexed question of the M. B. degree. I know I am treading on a somewhat delicate ground when I allude to it, and I will not, therefore, dwell long on it. But I cannot help saying that had the question been approached on both sides with a little more moderation and a little less acrimony, there would have been by this time a happy solution of it. No doubt our present designation of L. M. and S. is a misnomer, and we are quite justified in agitating for a change. If the arts' men can obtain a *degree* after three years, and the law students after four of academical studies, why not we after a study of five? But at the same time, I think, it is necessary for our ultimate good that at least P.E., if not B.A., should be exacted as a necessary qualification for admission into the Medical College. It is not the mere passing the examination, but it is the basis of the future culture that we lay, and the habits of study and thought to which we are trained up, that establishes its claims to our consideration. (Hear, hear.) But along with the P. E. we must stand up for the change of L.M.S. into M.B. It must be the *sine qua non* of our agitation. P.E. with M. B. or nothing. The speaker next referred to the subject of a Medical Registration Act for Bombay, and to the Draft University Bill. In alluding to the latter he strongly advocated certain amendments in the interest of the local medical profession. He considered it a matter of real grievance that the L. M. S. and the G. G. M. C., should not, in future, be eligible for the Fellowship of our University. He was further afraid that the electoral powers conferred in the medical graduates along with the other graduates, were but nominal, and that the former would be terribly outnumbered by the law and the arts' men, and that in a keen competition for votes the medical graduates would be nowhere in the running. Speaking of local self-government the speaker said, let us not miss the opportunities which lie at our very doors for advancing our best interests. It is not many months since a shrill cry was raised against the many shortcomings of our local medical graduates. I will not wait here to analyse or question the profound wisdom of this attack. Its very violence, at once extreme and indiscriminate, robs it of all its effects. But even granting that we have been backward in original researches, though I will not wholly admit it, even granting, I say, that we have not been doing all that is expected of us, what then? I ask those who are so ready to attack us, where and what have been our opportunities? Where are the fields proved for our local medical graduates for fresh and original work, where are the opportunities given for utilising our best energies and our best intellects? A constant, and an unceasing cry has been raised on the part of our young men for a fair field and no favour. But the opportunities have been most persistently denied them on each and every occasion. Look at but one or two instances out of many. The control of the G. T. Hospital has been repeatedly asked by our Corporation with a view to utilize the services of the local medical profession. The control was all but promised. But at the last moment the transfer of the hospital has been deferred *sine die* and the profession is as far from it as ever. Yet another instance. Quite recently our Union sent in a representation to the Municipal Corporation, asking for local medical graduates, employment in the Health Department as Deputy Health Officers. As you are aware, a regular storm was raised and the proposition was all but lost. This, gentlemen, shows the disadvantage at which we stand in the unequal struggle for our advancement. Let us be placed in the advantageous positions for original observation and research, now so wholly occupied by those who so glibly attack us, and then let them judge us by our results. But not till then. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen there are other questions of great interest and importance for our profession, such for instance as the new discoveries that have been made in recent years, which are calculated to benefit humankind—the rapid strides which surgery has made in the hands of Lister and other eminent surgeons, the original researches of the Great Pasteur, the rich work in Bacteriology of Koch and others, and the immense work and the great activity displayed in the many and varied domains of science, by quiet and patient workers. But it would be the height of presumption on my part to dilate on them here. You, gentlemen, must be so well posted up in them. I shall therefore conclude with a word or two as regards the ethics of our profession. It has been asserted, times without number, that constant contact with the sufferings of humanity in its many varied and weird forms, with scenes of disease and death begets a callous feeling within us. You, gentlemen, will not for a moment allow such a supposition to pass unchallenged. The *senses* may be numbed but not the *sensibility*, the *head* may be unsparing, but not the *heart*. You will hardly consider it self-praise when I say that ours is truly a noble profession, noble in words because we honestly think what we say; nobler in thoughts because we honestly think what we mean; but noblest in actions, because we honestly follow the dictates of our conscience. And what's our reward? Ours cannot be the fame of the artist, the musician or the poet. There is no painted canvas to attract the admiring millions to its masterly touches, no words of song, ever fresh and ever living in the memories of men, no enchanting melodies tuned to the heart and echoed for all time. Ours is the priceless luxury of doing the greatest good to the greatest number, and in the gratitude of those whose pains we mitigate and whose sorrows we assuage, there lies a richer and a nobler recompense than "The proudest records amid the tomb of kings." (Applause.) In the words of the bard of sweet Auburn, let us realize the description of the ideal physician in that of the ideal priest:—"Beside the bed where parting life was laid, and sorrow, guilt and pain by turns dismayed, the reverend champion stood. At his control, comfort came down, the trembling wretch to raise, and his last faltering accents whispered praise." (Applause.) Our position is like that of the good priest, always by the bedside of suffering humanity; and in our deepest clinical investigation and our most ardent thirst for fresh knowledge, gentlemen, we must never, never forget "To prize the breath we share with human kind, and look upon the dust of man with awe." (Loud applause.) Let us drink, gentlemen, to the continued usefulness and prosperity of the medical profession in general, and of the local medical profession in particular.

The toast of the Grant Medical College was given by Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman. He said: We all owe a deep debt of gratitude to three highly honoured and respected names in the history of the native medical profession—Sir Robert Grant, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, and Dr. Morehead. (Applause.) Their noble, generous, and patriotic deeds are so well known to you all that I need not here recount them. Wherever we go, and whatever we do, the grateful remembrance of these three public benefactors will never be effaced from our memory. You will see that the growth of the native medical education is only of 36 years' duration, and comparing the growth of similar institutions in other parts of the world, it cannot be denied that we are making rapid strides, and that Dr. Morehead's aim—a very noble aim, indeed—"of bringing into existence [a profession of native doctors, which should some day rival the professional bodies of Europe" is not far from being realised. (Hear, hear.) We may as well boldly say that the little band of our licentiates of the Grant Medical College has done more than any one else in regenerating this part of India, and is one of the principal factors in the social, moral, and intellectual advancement of the masses. The G. M. College ought to be congratulated on the selection of its principals. But the brightest feature of the history of the G. M. College is the filling up of the different chairs of Materia Medica and Botany, Anatomy, and Midwifery by men like Narayen, Sakharam, Kirtikar, and Parakh. The first two have gone to eternal rest, but let us hope that the Almighty God may spare the last two, and keep them a living example of what the native doctor can achieve if ample opportunities and facilities are afforded them. (Applause.) Brethren, let us drink to the success of our G. M. College, and success and prosperity of all those who have left its portals. (Loud applause.)

Dr. A. P. Cama then gave the toast of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit. He said: I am sure, gentlemen, you will respond to this toast with great cordiality and enthusiasm. (Applause.) It is a toast with which our Medical Union is directly concerned. Gentlemen, we drink to the health of a distinguished fellow citizen, whom our most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England and the Empress of India has been pleased to create a knight on the ever memorable occasion of the Jubilee of her glorious reign. (Applause and cheers.) Gentlemen, our medical association is much indebted to the worthy knight for his munificent donation of Rs. 5,000, further supplemented by Rs. 1,000 for the nucleus of the Sir Dinshaw Petit Medical Union Library. (Applause.) His sympathy for suffering humanity is so broad and catholic that he has founded no less than ten charitable dispensaries in our presidency, irrespective of caste or creed; he contributes mainly to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and for which he had offered a sum of Rs. 30,000 to make it a permanent institution. His princely offers for the building of an Obstetric Hospital or for a Female Medical College are still fresh in our memories. The pains and sufferings of the lower creation have not escaped the kindly feeling of Sir Dinshaw, as witnessed at the Sakerbai Hospital for animals. In this connection I would couple the name of lady Dinshaw, whose name, as we are all aware, is happily blended with the Sakerbai Hospital. (Cheers.) The good counsel and kindly sympathies of the lady are often visible in several of Sir Dinshaw's benevolent acts.! (Applause.) Remembering, as we do, that out of all Sir Dinshaw's charities, the science of medicine has received the greatest share, through medical dispensaries, infirmaries, hospitals, &c., we have very great pleasure in drinking to Sir Dinshaw's and Lady Sakarbai's health. (Loud and continued applause.)

The toast of the "guests" was given by Dr. Dinshaw Somonjee Pestonjee Master. He said: Before I formally ask you to drink to their health I crave your indulgence for a few remarks even at this late hour. Our Union, gentlemen, is now a well established institution, and the fear that was entertained in the beginning for its future have proved groundless. Perhaps it may be said that it is a little premature to indulge in such pride and satisfaction for the future existence of our Union. But when we have so many intelligent, well-educated, and earnest supporters of our cause, it is not at all likely that they will allow the Union to break which they themselves have brought up to the fourth year of its existence. What reason have we that they will abandon the fortress they themselves have constructed for their own use, offensive and defensive. I do not indulge in a mere hyperbole when I apply the term "fortress" to our Union. I say it will really prove a fortress for our cause if we use it in the right direction. Individually we are nobodies, but united we form a strong and invincible body. Let us always remember that "United we stand, divided we fall," in all our efforts to advance our cause. (Applause.) The long existence of the Union is no doubt assured by its present members, but to make it doubly sure, let no single individual of our noble profession be out of its precincts. My appeal for membership is directed to all, but more particularly to the seniors who are most fitted to afford the "sinews of war" in the shape of donations, and on whom we look with some amount of confidence for assistance in times of need. The Union, gentlemen, is not meant for self-aggrandisement or for the good of individual members, but it is for the good of the whole profession. (Hear, hear.) Its rise or fall, therefore, should necessarily indicate the strength or the weakness of our whole body. And whether we rise or fall in the estimation of the public depends on the way in which this newly-created institution is carefully nourished and supported or allowed to lead a weak and useless life, ending in death. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Turning to our guests, it is superfluous to say that we offer them a hearty welcome at the festive board, and wish them all joy and happiness. May their future career be bright and prosperous, and more particularly of those of my junior friends, who have joined the profession quite recently. Though the outlook of practice for them is not very promising, let us hope and wish that they may make their way into it easily and smoothly. But let us remember the words of Professor Sippson before we form very high expectations of our practice. He says:—"With regard to emoluments, their profession was not one in which the realisation of a fortune was to be looked for. A fair competency was all that could be expected. The prize to be won in the medical calling did not consist of bank-notes, but in the inward satisfaction of having to some extent contributed to the extension of medical knowledge as well as to the alleviation of human suffering." Let us hope that for our young friends it will be both banknotes and inward satisfaction. (Laughter.) With these few remarks I beg leave to propose the toast of our guests specially coupling with it the names Drs. Karangia and Kirtikar, and I have no doubt that you will respond to my call with loud cheers and bumper glasses. (Loud applause.)

Surgeon Kirtikar replied to the toast of the "guests" as follows:—In deference to your wishes, I think, I should at least rise to thank you for the very kind reception you have given me and your other guests to-night. A kindly reference has been made to me and my friend, Dr. Parakh, by some of our speakers. Well, gentlemen, by perseverance we have been able to achieve what little we have done. I have had my own dark days. I remember the time when I left our alma *mater* a crest-fallen man, but a time came when, after twelve years, I returned a victorious man, to teach were I was taught. (Hear, hear.) Passing to more serious matters regarding certain points connected with our medical profession, there are two questions which are now being hotly discussed, and to which an allusion has been made by the previous speakers. They are the new Draft Bill and the M. B. question. With regard to the latter, let me at once assure you that in the Senate I shall not fail to raise my humble voice in the interests of the medical profession. (Hear, hear.) In the granting of M.B. degree, however, certain modifications will have to be made in the existing rules. But I need not repeat that it will have my best consideration. With regard to the Draft Bill for changing the present constitution of our University, it appears that our medical profession is not properly represented in the elective franchise that is proposed for the graduates. The illustrious lawyers who framed, discussed, proposed, and advocated the Draft Bill before the University Senate were against sending the bill to a select committee, but several distinguished educationists carried their point. I am happy to say that the bill should be properly discussed before a committee. It will be my duty and my pleasure to place before the committee my own proposals with a view to secure an adequate representation of the medical profession. The night is advancing, I shall not detain you longer. I again thank you for the hearty reception you have given us to-night. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Mherjibhoy R. Sethna then gave the toast of the "Managing Committee" in a neat little speech in which he enumerated and eulogised the services the Committee had rendered to the Union.

Dr. B. S. Shroff was called upon by the President to reply to this toast. In doing so he said: I have to thank you very much on behalf of the committee for so great an appreciation of what little they have done in the cause of the Union. I may tell you, gentlemen, that the main objects at which the Union has been working are principally three viz., to promote a friendly intercourse and exchange of views and experiences amongst its members; secondly to guard its interests; and thirdly to raise the status of the local medical profession. As to the first object we can say it is well nigh achieved, and the gathering at this festive board to-night bears ample testimony to this pleasant feature. As to the two other objects in view before the Union, the next year's committee will have to work even more assiduously and energetically at all the questions already discussed during the current year, as many of them have not yet been finally disposed of, and others as they may turn up. Our committee must not rest satisfied with what they have done already. They should work out the scheme of appointing small committees to consider various subjects relating to the practice of medicine in general and state medicine in particular. They should also take up measures to start a general clinique to be worked by specialists in separate branches from amongst our own ranks of local practitioners who can afford to maintain it at their own cost till such time as some one from the public, philanthropically inclined, generously comes forward to endow it handsomely. I hope that in due course members of the Union and those of our guests who are present this evening will help us in carrying out the matured scheme that may be put before the profession by the committee. Before resuming my seat I thank you, gentlemen, one and all, for the toast you have so enthusiastically drank a little while ago.

Dr. A. D. Mody, in giving the toast of the chairman, said:—We all know well our venerable chairman. As a private practitioner he is very successful, and is well known amongst Parsee females as "Bawa Lisbot." As a scientific man he is well known as a botanist, and he seems to be so fond of it, that whenever he visits the cool hills of Mahableshwar or Matheran his chief pastime is to roam in the fields in quest of new and undiscovered plants. That he is held in high esteem by us is well shown by his being appointed for a number of years president of the Grant College Medical Society, and in the short but successful existence of this our Medical Union, he has been the president. I hear our chairman, in order to set an example to his colleagues, has thought of making a handsome donation to the library, to purchase costly surgical instruments and medical appliances for the use of the members, especially of the young members of the Union, and I am sure that the noble example will be soon followed by other rich members of our Union. (Hear, hear.) Although I can say more on such a popular man as Dr. Lisboa, I find that it is past eleven, and I think I will end. I hope you will all drink and finish your glasses to the health of our esteemed chairman, and join with me in wishing that he may be long spared to do good to the Union, to the public, as well as to the profession. (Cheers.)

In responding to this toast of his health, Dr. Lisboa said:—

I tender you my most warm and sincere thanks for the honour you have done me in proposing my health, and the manner in which you have all responded to it. I regret I have done very little for the welfare of this institution. (Hear, hear.) In spite of the difficulties alluded to by Dr. Gama, the Union has made steady progress. I have, therefore, to congratulate you, gentlemen, on this the fourth annual meeting of the Medical Union, on the success which has already attended the efforts made by Drs. Shroff, Dinshaw, Master and Jehangir J. Cursetji in founding an institution which promises on the one hand to be productive of great benefit to the native medical practitioners, by ensuring the due recognition of their rights and privileges, and to the public, on the other, by guaranteeing the best medical advice. Our rights and privileges have hitherto been ignored, but when the number of the present members, who form the nucleus of this society, is increased by the addition of all the native medical practitioners in Bombay, I am sure that the status of our society will be firmly established and our voice attentively heard by Government and the public. I say when our number is increased and consequently our finances are in a prosperous state, the society will be divided into sections or committees. There will be a committee of health similar to the Health Society of Calcutta, the members of which will analyse the various well waters used for drinking purposes, articles of food said for human consumption, and take up various questions relating to public hygiene. There will be another committee which will analyse mineral and thermal waters, compare them with the spas of Europe and America, and give to the public the catalogue or list of diseases in which these might be used with benefit, &c. It is then that our society will be more and more appreciated by the authorities and the public in general. Before I sit down I thank the members of the Union for the uniform courtesy which they have accorded me, probably owing to my age rather than to my merit. (Hear, hear.) Finally, I thank the honorary secretaries for the readiness with which they have kindly assisted me in my duties as president of this Society. (Loud applause.)

SHIPPING AND CHARTER-PARTY REFORM.

AN influential meeting of those interested in the above subject was held recently in the large room of the General Ship-owners' Society, Whittington-avenue, London.

The Mayor of Newcastle (Mr. W. D. Stephens) was voted to the chair, and after briefly opening the proceedings, in which he strongly dwelt upon the importance of the occasion, he called upon Mr. Roche, one of the secretaries of the British Steamship Owners' Freight and Demurrage Association, the conveners of the meeting, to make a statement.

Mr. Roche then spoke at some length upon his recent visit to Genoa and other Italian ports, and referred to the full report which he had prepared and issued on that subject. He strongly condemned the existing practice of inserting clauses in charter-parties which bound the shipowner to employ the nominees of the charterers or consignees as agents, brokers, or stevedores at the port of discharge, and pointed out the numerous evils and losses which resulted from the present practice. He, in conclusion, pointed out how opportune the present time was for combined action to put an end to these pernicious practices at, say,

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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1864, respectively.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 28.

THE financial quotations to hand this morning from London show a decline of ⅛ in Consols at 101⅜ and of ¼ in French Rentes in Paris at 107½. Reuter quotes an advance of ⅛d. in Silver at 44⅛d. per oz. Rupee 4 per cent. Securities also come ⅜ higher at £69¾; and 4½ per cents. ¼ dearer at £74½. Indian Sterling Loan shows no change at 103¾. Further extra allotments of Council Bills are reported, say, 1½ lakh on Bombay at 1s. 5⅛d., and 5 lakhs on Calcutta at 1s. 5 3-32d., which is 1-32 to 1-16d. above the extreme rate obtained by Government before the holidays.

Advices from Mincing Lane and from the Wheat market show no change in any item usually wired.

COTTON at Liverpool closed firm last evening, the total sales not going beyond the morning's estimate of 10,000 bales, and including 1,000 Surats. Quotations for Ready Stuff come unchanged all round; but American Arrivals, which, as usual, are called quiet, receded 3-64d. in all positions. The market opened steady this morning; probable Sales, 10,000 bales; day's Imports, 48,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm, but the quotations wired by Reuter show no change.

From New York, quotations come just as they closed last Friday, *viz.* ready Mid-Uplands at 10⅜ cents, and Futures for May at 10·92 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports, however, were heavy, and show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Saturday's and Monday's Receipts	94,000	81,000	69,000
Since 1st Sept. do	3,892,080	3,590,000	3,475,000

Our local market has shown the same lack of animation which has characterized it for some time past, the result of a general absence of demand at current rates, and of the unwillingness of dealers to lower their pretensions to a level which might induce business. Quotations may be called partially Re. 1 lower this evening; but the weakness has been chiefly shown in ready new Cotton. Karanja, Akola and Sheagaum on the spot are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower; but Khangaum, being in some inquiry, has advanced Re. 1 per candy. Broach is rather easier at Rs. 233 for "Good" and Rs. 241 for "Fine" for March delivery; but Bhownuggur and Dholleran are steady at yesterday's rates. Ready "Fully Good" Bengal is Re. 1 lower, and "Fine" is unchanged; but "Good" has advanced Rs. 2 per candy, none of this grade coming forward. To-day's purchases consist of some 600 bales of ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 201 to Rs. 204; and a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Karanja, at Rs. 216; Bengal, at Rs. 169½; and Barsee at Rs. 220. A small lot of old Wadhwan was also taken for local consumption, at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT.—A moderate business is reported in old Pessy at an advance of 4 pies per cwt., at which the market is quiet but steady. Contracts for the new crop are not enquired for.

SEEDS are generally neglected and nominally unchanged in value, with the exception of *Gingelly*, for which there is a good demand at Rs. 7-10-0 for White Cawnpore, and 2 annas less for Allahabad, with sellers at an anna higher.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,485	bales.
Wheat	4,818	cwt.
Linseed	4,880	"
Rapeseed	222	"
Gingelly	5,552	"
Groundnuts	2,474	"

FREIGHTS are dull at our last quotations for ready business, and in forward engagements nothing fresh has transpired.

EXCHANGE has been steady throughout the day with rates quoted the same as last evening, except that three months' sight Credits have hardened a little, and have been saleable up to the end of next month, at 1s. 5⅜d. Bank demand was quoted by one seller at 1s. 5 5-32d. for ready, and at 1s. 5 3-16d. for March-April delivery; but these were not the general rates, and we close for ready.—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 5 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 5-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 5 7-32d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 5⅛d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·88½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at a decline of ¼ in Four per cents. for cash, and has remained at 97⅜, forward rates being quoted lower in proportion, but with little doing, ready or forward. 4½ per cents. are quoted ¼ per cent. higher at 103½ on account of some little enquiry for this denomination.

SHARES.—This market is closed for the holidays.

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MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

Intending ADVERTISERS should apply for space at once in the new edition of the GUIDE AND DIRECTORY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PERROTT—December 26, drowned in a tank near Goghe, Kathiawar, James Atkinson Perrott, Assistant State Engineer of Bhownagar, aged 28 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOEHMER—December 24, at Jamalpore, the wife of Lieutenant F C Boehmer, Bedfordshire Regiment. Inspector and Adjutant, E I Railway Volunteer Corps, of a son.

HALSE—December 24, at Agra, the wife of T Halse (Appleby and Halse, Bareilly and Naini Tal), of a daughter (still-born).

DEATH.

BOWYER—December 19, at Simla, Margaret Anne, eldest daughter of Captain Bowyer, R E, and of Eva Mary, his wife, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1887.

A FORTNIGHT since we published in full the comprehensive report of the Committee appointed by Government last cold weather to consider the questions involved in the expansion of Bombay, and to make such proposals and suggestions as might conduce to the growth of the city in accordance with well considered plans, clearly laid down. We also epitomised the recommendations of the Committee, which in their totality deserve and will undoubtedly meet with general approval. The report is a valuable compendium of information and suggestion which may be consulted with profit whenever any new development of the city is under discussion. If all the recommendations could be carried out, within, say, ten years, Bombay would be as much transformed and improved as was the Fort when the old fortifications were removed, the ditch filled in, the Esplanade levelled, and the splendid public buildings erected between the reconstructed Rampart Row, now a stately boulevard, and the railway skirting Back Bay. But such a transformation could only be effected at an outlay amounting to many crores, and the raising of the capital required would be but a part of the difficulties which stand in the way. The Committee found itself at the outset circumscribed in its views by the fact that most of the land on which the existing city stands has passed into private hands. "The Committee cannot of course interfere with private lands; these must be dealt with by the owners themselves." Confining itself to suggestions as to the improvements which private owners might carry out with a view to their own advantage and to that of the general public, the report gives its chief attention to the consideration of what should be done with the vacant spaces belonging to the Government. The area still at the disposal of Government is not considerable, but it is important from its situation, and the suggestions for its utilisation deserve careful attention. The Government is recommended to sell no more land, and in this recommendation we fully concur. The only exception to this sound rule that could be reconciled with the general interest is one in favour of the Municipality, which, as representing the whole body of the citizens which make Bombay, would be the best proprietor of the whole site of the city. If this ideal could be realised the unearned increment would belong to the citizens, and would enable them to carry out sanitary and structural improvements, rendered necessary by the growth of the city out of the profits accruing from that growth. A great financier, a Municipal Lesseps, would not find any great difficulty in devising ways and means of acquiring for Bombay the proprietary right over the soil which it covers. The report to which we are now referring almost unconsciously suggests the possibility of such an achievement, when in the next paragraph to that referring to the "private lands" which we have quoted, it recommends that the land facing the Queen's Road and Back Bay, which is now covered with cocoanut trees, should be purchased by the Municipality, the trees cut down and the locality opened up with roads, giving good frontages and building sites for blocks of houses, and adds that if this land were purchased and laid out properly the Municipality would find the results very satisfactory. It would be not only profitable, but a very legitimate exercise of Municipal right. The experience acquired in opening up the Ripon Road on this principle has demonstrated the fact that such undertakings are largely remunerative. The profit arising from the acquisition of even two-thirds of the new frontages along that road-way paid the whole cost of the construction of the road and left a profit of thirty-seven thousand rupees, which it is to be hoped will be utilised as the nucleus for future operations in other parts of the city. Had not an improvident opposition thrown obstacles in the way when it was a question of acquiring the whole of the Ripon Road frontages, the profit realised by the construction of that work of public utility would have amounted to upwards of one lakh of rupees. By acquiring the cocoanut carts of Girgaum and Chowpatty and laying them out for building purposes, the Municipality could obtain funds for carrying out many other improvements. The Ripon Road frontages were sold by the Municipality, which was an error. The sound advice the Committee gives to the Government not to sell any more land but to let it out on lease on proper conditions, should apply equally to the Municipality and be religiously acted upon.

We should be glad to see it become the accepted policy of the Municipality to acquire by degrees and as occasion presents itself, the fee simple of Bombay for the people thereof. The Port Trust, wise in its generation, did not wait for the Sites Committee to advise it not to sell land in Bombay; it has kept the fee simple of every foot of the reclamations. The rental derived will go to free the trade of Bombay from charges which it would have to bear if the Port Trust had parted with its proprietary right in the reclaimed land. If the Municipal Corporation had by timely foresight acquired some of the waste places of the Island some fifteen years since, how light would be the burden of taxation in the immediate future? Agreeing then with the principle embodied in the recommendation to Government not to sell any more land, and giving to that principle its logical development, let us see what Government is advised to do with the land still in its possession. It is proposed to reserve the land adjacent to the Wodehouse Bridge for residences built in blocks of terraces, that part to the north nearer the Cooperage being assigned for detached or semi-detached villas. The Cooperage site is pointed to as specially suited for a Government House—a suggestion made in these columns before it was known to have been under the consideration of the Committee. It is the most central and convenient and, practically speaking, the only suitable site now available for the purpose in question. The present Rotten Row, and the ground up to the railway converted into a public garden with the Bandstand in the middle, brings us to the western end of Church-gate Street, which it is proposed to reserve for large public buildings in keeping with those now standing in the vicinity. We next come to the ground from Church-gate Street on the south to the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on the north. This large space it is proposed to clear of existing buildings and intersect with sixty feet cross-roads three hundred and fifty feet apart, along which should be built upper-storied official and private residences, each standing in its own garden. To encourage private capitalists to undertake the constructing of such residences it is suggested that rent should be charged only for the ground actually built upon. The gardens would be in effect given rent free in order to insure ventilation for the Esplanade and buildings beyond. This proposal to utilise the present play-ground and Ride east of the Marine Lines has elicited some opposition. In a long minute Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. J. U. Yajnik, Mr. M. C. Murzban, and Sir Dinshah M. Petit contend that the whole space between the Esplanade Road and the Queen's Road should be reserved for public recreation and physical exercise. They hold that the Esplanade is now largely taken up by the Gymkhana, by the Polo players, and by the Volunteers, and that therefore the schoolboys attending the many public schools around have to go for recreation to the ground which it is proposed to enclose. The Kennedy Sea Face is said to be too far away from the schools. The dissentients suggest that sites for the needed residences could be created by reclaiming the sea shore along the Nepean Sea Road and Warden Road. Those sites are, it must be confessed, rather far off in every sense. There is urgent need of more residences, official and other, near the centre of Bombay, the more especially since the enforced removal of the Governor's residence to the site on the Cooperage will inevitably increase the tendency to a congestion of population in the Fort. It is doubtful whether in any great city so large an area of ground as that which it is proposed to reserve for a play-ground would be set apart for such a purpose. The Sea Face is not two hundred yards further on, and as it is proposed to continue the Carnac Road to the railway and construct an overbridge to the Face, access to the seaside from the public schools would be both easy and safe. The Committee recommend the utilisation of this land for detached residences not only for general convenience, but as a means of providing for the interest of the capital which is needed for the reclamation of the foreshores. This is also objected to, it being argued that Government could get the money for reclamations by the sale of other land, or else get the reclamations made by private enterprise, and secure some profit on the operation. As the proposal to build on the Cooperage site is also combated, and the advice to Government to sell no more land is disapproved of, it will be seen that the minute is a protest against some of the most important of the proposals of the Committee.

Turning from these controverted points, we find that the Committee recommend that the Municipal Offices should be built in a semi-circular space opposite the Sailors' Home, a proposal from which we in our turn emphatically dissent. We have no objection to the removal of the Wellington Fountain to the Kennedy Sea Face, or to the construction of blocks of buildings with shops on the ground-floor and offices above, opposite the Central Press. It is a subject for regret that the shops and offices in question will find themselves cut off from the sea breeze, by the line of buildings built to windward as if for the very purpose. With a view to mitigate this evil we should like to see the triangular plot of land south of the Secretariat left open; but the Committee report that it is a good site for an imposing public building. It is proposed to reserve the corner lot opposite Victoria Terminus for a great railway hotel, but the big hotels seem by a natural law to build themselves as near as possible to the Apollo Bunder, which is nearer the sea than is the Victoria Station. The anticipated removal of the Native Infantry lines gives room for an extension of the Crawford Markets, with a railway siding from the G. I. P. to deliver provisions direct into them. If the Ordnance Department move, as it ought to do, to Hog Island there will be room for a block of residential buildings. The intention to build sixteen bungalows on the Kennedy Sea Face is silently ignored in the recommendation to keep the space from Church-gate Street to Chowpatty open for air and recreation, and it is also suggested that bathing ghauts should be constructed along Back Bay. Several proposals are made for opening up the Fort, which badly needs ventilation and more room for traffic. The continuation of Hummum Street into Rampart Row is recommended; unfortunately the gift of a portion of the land needed was some three years since rejected by the Municipality, because its acceptance would have involved the purchase of other land not then wholly built upon. Now the land is occupied with big buildings which it would cost a large sum to buy up and demolish. This little incident illustrates the danger of putting off till to-morrow what might be done to-day at less cost. The moral applies to a great deal if not to the whole of the recommendations of the Committee. The price of land in Bombay is going up like a thermometer in Ceylon, which rises two feet in the hot weather and bursts. Quite recently several days were occupied by the Bombay Corporation in discussing the extravagance of the Town Council in paying a hundred rupees a square foot for the widening of a too narrow thoroughfare; the fact that the vendor had himself paid that rate for the ground was held to be rather an aggravation of the offence. All the same, land is rising, and will continue to rise. What is the bearing of this economic truth upon the recommendations of the Extension Committee? Improvements and combinations which would now involve big figures, can only be carried out later on at a much greater expenditure. It is the story of the Sybil and her nine volumes over again—a story which has been reduced to two respectable old saws which tell mankind, often in vain that (1) procrastination is the thief of time, and that (2) time is money. Wherefore we may say of the things set forth in this all embracing Report what Macbeth said of his purpose: "If it were done when it is done, then it were well it were quickly done."

WE recently touched on the question of how to raise the standard of native officers throughout the Indian Army, and gave a brief sketch of the rise and progress of the Subedar, from the time when Clive first took him in hand, to the present day. The Duke of Connaught has interested himself warmly in the matter in this Presidency, and has already done a good deal to secure the best men for native officers. In addition to insisting on younger men being promoted to Jemedar, and making a musketry qualification a *sine qua non*, the Commander-in-Chief has completely altered the dress of the native officers, that is to say, instead of being dressed in kharkee uniform exactly like the men as heretofore, they are to be dressed like the British officers, with the exception of course, that they will not wear the helmet or glengarry. This may appear to some a slight matter, one suit of kharkee being apparently very like another suit of kharkee, but it is not so in reality. It has been hailed with delight by the native officers themselves and will do more to raise them in their own estimation than many a measure of reform far more important intrinsically. We are always apt to forget the importance attached by natives of India to matters of costume and ceremony, and the Subedar, with his coat cut on the pattern of his English Captain's, and with similar stars or crowns on his shoulder straps as badges of rank, will feel an inch taller. Whether this tells in his favour or not is not the point. It is the way he looks at the matter, and that is what it is necessary to come at. But while this alteration in the clothing of native officers is a step in the right direction, there are many other ways in which his position might be improved, and that without making any great change in things as they are. For instance, at present, he is a mere cipher in nearly every regiment in the service. When a man in his company is to be promoted, nobody ever thinks of consulting him If one asks why, the answer most likely is that if he were asked to recommend anyone for promotion, he would be sure to recommend, if not a relation, at any rate a man of his own caste. In other words, he cannot be trusted. Then, again, at this time of year, when unfortunate Wing Commanders spend the greater part of the day on the rifle range at musketry, their native officers are not allowed to help them by putting a company through themselves. And why? Because the musketry regulations lay down that each company must be put through its annual course by a British officer. It is the same story. The native officer is not to be trusted. So in paying the men. The Wing Commander must pay his men himself, and sign that he has done so. The Subedar of the company has nothing to do with it. From these little things it will be seen that if we are to raise the native officer above his present level, it will be necessary to trust him, and to make him feel that responsibility in the well being of the regiment rests to some extent on his shoulders. As matters now are, in half the regiments of the Indian Army, he is content to draw his pay, and to do as little for it as a decent regard to appearances allow of. Can he be blamed? Not altogether, we think. Men require some stimulus to exertion before they will put forth their full strength, and the knowledge that their pay will come in every month, and their pension fall to them in due course, whether they exert themselves or not, is not an incentive to activity. Much may be done with the native officer as he is, without having recourse to any very extreme measures.

THE new number of *English Opinion on India* contains at least one interesting proof that English opinion on India is not always particularly well informed. It quotes an excited leader on the capture of Boh Sweh from the *South Wales Daily News*, in which some very remarkable comments are made on things in India as well as in Burma. Boh Sweh's exactions are referred to as pretty much the same thing as those of the landlord and the parson in Wales. "'Black-mail,' like 'dacoits,' we are told, 'is a convenient word.' What is 'royalty' but 'black-mail' translated into English? What are tithes as now misappropriated but 'black-mail?'" This is a suitable introduction to the assertion that in India "the vernacular press is crying out just as the Welsh press is doing, and it is once more proposed to get rid of injustice by silencing the press." It is not proposed to do anything of the kind, the vernacular press not having as yet gone beyond the *Cymro Wales Daily News* in recklessness and misrepresentation. When we are told that if natives sat on the Bench in India the proportion of Europeans imprisoned would have been greater than it actually was, and that the large number of natives convicted resulted from a disregard for native sentiment on the part of the English, we have a proof that there is no need to go to the vernacular press for nonsensical comments on what is going on in India. Would it be a waste of time to tell the wise man who penned this remarkable article that the bulk of the magisterial work in India is done by natives, and that the majority of the 365,000 persons imprisoned last year were imprisoned by the orders of their countrymen and not of those whom the Welshman, in his finest frenzy, calls the iron-heeled invader? On the whole, though the apathy with which Indian affairs are regarded in England is bad enough, it is rather better than this way of taking interest in them. Until the home press has learnt to bring its criticisms down to the level of sobriety and fact, will not silence in regard to India be more seemly?

AN archæological department has been established at Mysore for a period of three years certain under Mr Lewis Rice, Education Secretary.

SOME nights ago thieves broke into the tent of Mr. Lace, the Forest Officer at Sibi. He went for them, and in the scuffle that ensued he received a slight flesh wound in the arm. He is doing well.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CZAR AND THE RUSSIAN STUDENTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 27.

Strong popular discontent exists regarding the manner in which the students have been treated by the Universities and Schools authorities.

The Czar has ordered an enquiry to be made into their grievances.

ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE ITALIANS.

CAIRO, DEC. 27.

News received from Massowah states it is reported that King John with a strong force is advancing with great expedition against the Italian troops.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 27.

The strike on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway has ended, the men having yielded to the terms offered them by the Company.

FRANCE AND THE NEW HEBRIDES.

PARIS, DEC. 27.

The *Journal des Debats* states that, though no orders have yet been issued, the evacuation of the New Hebrides will very shortly take place.

THE GERMAN SUCCESSION.

BERLIN, DEC. 27.

The Crown Prince of Germany has peremptorily refused to entertain any proposals, having as their object the making of arrangements for a Regency in the event of the death of the Emperor.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

SPEECHES BY SIR T. MADHAVA RAO AND MR. BUDROODIN TYABJEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 27.

The proceedings of the National Congress commenced this afternoon. The weather being favourable, there was a large attendance.

Sir T. Madhava Rao took the chair at the beginning of the meeting, and heartily welcomed the Delegates. In the course of an address, he said :—

It may be that we cannot compete with our Bombay brethren in the kindly care and generous hospitality with which the gentlemen from Madras were received at the first Congress. They must also despair of being able to imitate the princely character of the reception accorded at Calcutta. But the Delegates are gathered to our bosom with a heart as sympathetic as it is proud. This is natural when we take into account the forces which have been at work among us, and the environments with which we have been surrounded by the wisdom and justice and generosity of the British nation. Contact with such a nation is like the contact of iron with a magnet. It has the inevitable effect of the nation operated upon being assimilated to the dominant type. Who could wonder that local differences are after four score years of British Government getting effaced, and that there is among us an earnest desire to recognise the original identity of type and undoubted community of interests, and to fraternize and unite. There was still a powerful bond of union which made their hearts vibrate with sympathy and mutual love and common affection for our mother country. To well balanced minds, such a gathering must be a proof of British glory and a triumph of British effort. Now that the splendid Empire has been constructed, completed and consolidated, this Congress represents that very factor which is necessary for the further development of India.

He then proceeded to give advice to those assembled and called upon them to elect a president.

Mr. W. C. Bannerjee, barrister, of Calcutta, proposed the name of Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee. He referred to the fact that in some quarters amongst their Mahomedan friends some misapprehension existed as to the scope and object of the Congress. It was absolutely necessary that this misapprehension should be removed, and that they should be one community in one country owning allegiance to one Sovereign. That misapprehension existed in consequence of certain Mahomedan gentlemen not sympathising with the ideas of the Congress as to representative Government. All that that Congress wanted was representative Government in its truest and best sense.

Mr. Subramanya Iyer, a Madras lawyer, seconded the proposition, and Raja Rampal Singh supported it.

The Hon. Budroodin Tyabjee was warmly received. He said in the course of an address that he had no hesitation in declaring that the two previous Congresses displayed an amount of talent, ability and eloquence, with which they had every reason to be satisfied. There were 650 to 700 delegates, representing all the different parts and all the different communities, of this great Empire. He thought they were fairly entitled to say that this was truly a representative national gathering. If a representative institution, such as was so often asked for from Government, were granted, he had no doubt that many gentlemen now present would be elected members. It had been urged in derogation of their character as a representative national gathering that one great and important community, the Mussulmans, had kept aloof from previous Congresses. This was only partially true and was applicable to only one particular part of India, and was rather due to certain special local temporary causes which could not be urged against the present Congress. There was nothing which should induce the leaders of any particular community to stand aloof from others in the common efforts to obtain those general reforms and rights which were for the benefit of us all. So far as general political questions affecting the whole of India were concerned, he could not understand why Mussulmans should not work shoulder to shoulder with their fellow-countrymen of other races and creeds for the common benefit of all. This principle had been acted upon in Bombay. He had no doubt that with a few, but undoubtedly important exceptions, the leaders of public opinion in India were educated natives. If by that it was intended to convey that they were merely a crowd of people with nothing but education to commend them, if it was intended to be conveyed that the gentry, nobility and aristocracy of India had kept aloof from them, he could only meet that assertion by the most direct and absolute denial, and invite such people to look around that hall. Educated persons were better qualified to appreciate the blessings of good Government than ignorant peasants. If there were ever to arise a great struggle, which God forbid, between Russia and England, the Mahomedans would be found shoulder to shoulder with the other communities in supporting England. Educated natives were best able to judge of the relative merits of the two Empires. The educated natives were best qualified because they knew and appreciated the blessings of the right of public meeting and the right of liberty of action and speech now enjoyed under Great Britain, whereas probably in Russia they would have nothing but a despotic and oppressive military nation. Educated natives by mere force of their education must be the best appreciators of the blessings of a civilised and intelligent Government, and therefore in their own interests the best and staunchest supporters of the British Government in India. He then proceeded to use other arguments in proof of the loyalty of educated natives. He made a graceful allusion to the European and Eurasian friends, and concluded by proposing the names of a Committee to meet this evening to arrange the programme.

DEC. 28.

The Congress met at 12 o'clock to-day with a full attendance of delegates. The proceedings throughout the day were enthusiastic. The first resolution proposed by Dr. Trailokyanath Mitter was as follows :—Resolved that a Committee be appointed to consider what rules, if any, may now be usefully framed in regard to the constitution and working of the Congress with instructions to report thereon to Congress on 30th instant. Mir Hamid Ali seconded, and Mr. Korandikar proposed, to omit the words "if any" and "constitution and." He did not think they had arrived at the stage when constitution was necessary. The amendment was seconded by another Bombay delegate and supported by another. The President remarked there seemed to be some misapprehension as to the object of the resolution, and therefore explained it. The amendment was withdrawn, the mover being added to the Committee mentioned in the resolution. Mr. Gantz, barrister, Madras, supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The next resolution was—Resolved that this Congress re-affirms the necessity for the expansion and reform of the Council of the Governor-General for making laws and provincial and legislative councils already set forth in resolutions 3 of congresses of 1885-86, and expresses the earnest hope that Government will no longer delay action in the direction of this essential reform. This was proposed by Surendra Nath Bannerjee in eloquent terms. He said they were on the right track towards the consolidation of the British Government and the emancipation of our countrymen. They attached the utmost importance to the subject of the resolution, and he pointed out how much they could do if they had a voice in the making of laws. He replied to recent criticisms, and pointed out that it was not a sham Congress nor a Hindu Congress made up of nonentities. He passed on to reply to Mr. Beck's letter, and contended that the scheme of Congress for reform of legislative councils was a moderation in itself; they wanted nothing more than that Government should allow one-half of the members of councils to be non-officials; they demanded the right of interpolation as had at one time been allowed in the Imperial Legislative Council, and their third prayer was that the Budget should be discussed before the legislative councils as now asked by the Chambers of Commerce. The question of re-constitution of councils had now come within the range of practical politics. He supported this statement by quoting certain statements made by Mr. Macaulay, Secretary to the Government of India, and the Viceroy himself. England could confidently be looked to, to give India the inestimable boon of representative institution. Sir Madhava Rao, in seconding the resolution, expressed profound conviction as to the expediency of the measure proposed. Though a conservative himself, he still thought that reform would be a good policy. Somasundram Chetty, of Madras, supported the resolution. Mr. Eardley Norton, barrister, followed. Supporting the resolution he remarked that a reproach had been frequently made that there was an impassable gulf between the natives and the Europeans. He assured them it was base falsehood that thousands of Englishmen, whose voices are tied by reason of official position, are animated by sentiments of deepest sympathy for the natives. This resolution was the most important of all in the programme; it was the keystone of their future progress. He had been called last night a "veiled seditionist." If it be sedition to rebel against all wrongs and insist that people should have a fair share in the administration of their own affairs, then he was glad to be called a seditionist, and glad that he was ranked among so many magnificent seditionists.

The planters took a deep interest in the deliberations of the Congress. He spoke with accumulated strength of the voices of hundreds of Englishmen behind him, and he pointed out the presence of the Maharajah of Vizianagram who, in reply to statements that the native aristocracy ignore the Congress, said they must persevere as they had begun and must not be thwarted by opposition, and must stick to the determination to carry out their scheme of political reform. The question of taxation would be their's, and they would feel they had something more than potential power upon this country when you have the hold of the purse strings of Government. He mentioned a plan by which district boards could send representatives to an electoral college in presidency towns, that the electoral college to select a member for the legislative councils attach great importance to the right of interpolation, and condemned the language used by Sir Lepel Griffin in a recent speech. Pandit Bishen Narayandar, Mr. Madanno, and Mr. Korandikar supported the speaker. Raja Rampal Singh, in supporting the proposition, mentioned that a relation of his, a Maharajah and member of the Supreme Legislative Council, said that as he could not understand English it was difficult to manage in Council, but that he raised his hand when the Viceroy raised his with petitions. Mr. Juggs Row Pillay, High Court Vakil, Madras, followed Mr. Gantz, and read Sir Auckland Colvin's remarks with regard to representative institutions, and said they were appropriate. He regretted that self-government was nothing but a sham in the mofussil. The resolution was carried unanimously. The Congress adjourned till to-morrow.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28.

Sir Charles Aitchison is much better. He has taken a short trip to the Sandheads, and he will return on Friday.

THE STATE OF NEPAUL.

Mr. Henry, in business as an Engineer, has just returned from Katmandoo, where he had gone to prepare estimates for a water-supply. He reports very little excitement at the capital. On the road back he found many points garrisoned by soldiers. Otherwise everything was quiet.

POLO AT CALCUTTA.

The Behar team beat Calcutta yesterday at polo by 3 goals to 1.

SUICIDE BY A BENGAL CIVIL SERVANT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28.

Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, of the Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Burrisaul, blew his brains out this morning whilst staying as a guest at the Officers' quarters near the General Hospital. Mr. Fasson had fifteen years' service and was a married man with a family. No cause is assigned for the rash died.

THE CALCUTTA RACES.

The following were the races run to-day :—

THE BALLYGUNGE STAKES.

Mustard	1
Tandarook	2
Larry	3

THE WELTER SELLING RACE.

Albicore	1
Spray	2
Prelate	3

THE COOCH BEHAR CUP.

Bolero	1
Gold Finder	2
Myallking	3
Eclipse	4

THE PONY STAKES.

Tennasserim	1
Young Chorister	2
Sandal	3

THE SANDOWN PARK STAKES.

Bonaccord	1
Edith	2
Albicore	3

THE MARTIN STAKES.

Republican	1
Lanercost	2
Eunice	3

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra arrived here yesterday afternoon from Bombay and Kurrachee.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here for Bombay on the morning of the 25th inst.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta arrived here this morning from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

MARSEILLES, DEC. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 9th instant, arrived here to-day.

LISBON, DEC. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, DEC. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Munroe, outward bound for Bombay, left here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here on the afternoon of the 25th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malda, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this evening.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ancona arrived here this morning from Bombay.

SINGAPORE, DEC. 28,

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Zambesi, (extra) which left Bombay on the 15th inst., arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 28.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Poseidon, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ do. do.	74½
Bar Silver	44½
Chartered Bank Shares	£23-10
do. Mercantile ,,	£19-0
Hongkong and Shanghai ,,	£50-0

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt at Deesa on the 10th instant, at 9-55 a.m. It passed from south to north, and its duration was three seconds.

THROUGH the kindness of the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger and other friends a Christmas tree and magic lantern were provided for the delectation of the inmates of the Cama Hospital on Boxing night. The patients of every class—Hindoos, Mussulmans, Parsis, and Europeans—thoroughly enjoyed the evening. They each received a gift from the tree in addition to presents of fruit, flowers, crackers, cake, &c. This hospital is greatly in need of additional funds for extra appliances and comforts for the patients. Any donations and subscriptions towards this object will be thankfully received and paid into the Cama Hospital Endowment Fund.

SENHOR JOSE JOAQUIN B. DE AZAVID ENNES Judge of the High Court of Goa, has been appointed Chief Justice.

THE Patriarch Archbishop of Goa has returned to Pangim from his pastoral visit to the churches in the British territory.

SENHOR ALBERTO DE SOUZA LARCHER has returned from Portugal, and taken charge of his post as Judge of the High Court of Goa.

THE exceptional honour of a salute of nine guns, in British territory, has been granted to Raja Sir Ganpat Rao Khudkey, K.C.S.I., President of the Gwalior Council of Regency, in recognition of his energetic and wise administration of the Gwalior State. It is understood that, with the exception of ruling chiefs, no native gentleman, since the death of the late Sir Salar Jung, has been the recipient of such an honorable distinction. A special meeting of the Council of Regency was held at the Council Chamber, Lashkar, last week, when Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Colonel Bannerman, the Resident, and Mr. Ramsay, Political Assistant, were present. After thanking the members of the Council individually for the able manner in which they had assisted the efforts being made for the improvement of the administration of the State, Sir Lepel Griffin informed the President of the great honour which had been conferred upon him by the Queen on the recommendation of his Excellency the Viceroy. A salute was shortly after fired in honour of the occasion.

MR. PETRE, First Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, Indore, goes home in February, and will be succeeded by Mr. Fitzgerald, formerly First Assistant to the Resident of Hyderabad.

A PYINMANA telegram states that the buildings used there as the Deputy Commissioner's and Commissioner's offices were burnt down on the afternoon of Christmas Eve.

THE Queen received at Windsor Castle, on the 2nd inst., the Gaekwar of Baroda, who had been summoned to the palace for the purpose of being invested by her Majesty with the Grand Commandership of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by the Misses Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Colvin, and Captain L. Gordon, Aide-de-Camp, will leave Allahabad for Lucknow on the morning of the 3rd January, arriving there the following day. His Honour will remain at Lucknow about six weeks.

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, DEC. 26.

A RUMOUR is current here that his Highness the Gaekwar intends taking a trip to America, while her Highness and a few followers will return to Baroda. This news has seriously ruffled the minds of the illiterate people, who believe that his Highness will never return to his capital. It has not yet been definitely settled when her Highness returns to Baroda, but it will probably be about the end of February. The young Prince Fatteh-singh Rao Gaekwar, who is not at all well, will shortly proceed either to Poona or Panchgani for a change. He will be accompanied by his two uncles Anund Rao and Owchitrao Gaekwars. Our new Resident, Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, is expected here on the morning of the 28th instant.

The Raj Mahal (the new palace) is rapidly approaching completion. It is a building worth seeing. Thanks are due to the zeal and exertion displayed by Mr. J. M. Henry, the Superintendent of Public Gardens, for the splendid gardens which are being made in the compound of the new palace, and which will add greatly to the picturesqueness and scenery of the palace.

Mr. E. Giles, M.A., the Government Inspector, N. D., has come down to Baroda, and examined the Anglo-Indian Institution in Camp. The scholars acquitted themselves very creditably. This little school was started in 1876, when Sir F. S. Melville, C.S.I., was the Resident. He secured the services of Mr. Rehling, from Bangalore, through Mr. Pope, and under him the school flourished exceedingly.

The Rev. Mr. Westmacott has been amongst us for the past three weeks, and he conducts the morning and evening services at St. James's Church. It is a consolation to us Barodaites, to have a minister at this time of the year.

NOTES FROM KARWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, DEC. 24.

THE Government of Bombay have at last favoured us with a reply to our memorial of November last year, regarding steamer communication with Karwar. The reply is to the effect that owing to financial pressure, Government is unable to comply with the prayers of the memorialists. The enterprising firm of Messrs. Shepherd and Co. have since last month commenced sending regularly one of their fine steamers down this coast as far as Kumta, about 40 miles south of Karwar; thus removing (partially at least) a want which the poor people of this district very badly felt. These steamers, though they charge low rates, are, however, available during the fair season only; so that during the monsoon, the position of the people remains unchanged. This, therefore, formed the main ground on which our prayer to the Bombay Government to induce the B. I. S. N. Company to call their steamers at Karwar was based. Now, however, the Karwaries will have to put up with their inconveniences.

Mr. Ommanney, who acted here as Collector and District Magistrate for three months, proceeded early this month to Dharwar, to join his substantive post, leaving behind him a reputation for ability, energy and hard work.

Another and most deservedly popular officer is about to sever his connection with this district, amidst general regret, namely, Mr. Moscardi, who is generally regarded as a model officer and a model judge.

NOTES FROM SATARA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, DEC. 27.

EVERYTHING in this quiet little station has been monotonous for some time past. This may be said to be due to the fact that there have been many changes among the civilian community and to the approaching change of troops.

The Gloster Regiment, better known as the "Old 61st," moves to Bombay soon. This little station was fortunate in having for some years past a detachment of that regiment here. The detachment will be sadly missed. The conduct of the men was most exemplary, their steadiness and soldierlike bearing, calling forth universal praise, being appreciated by the Major-General on his recent inspection. Bombay is fortunate in getting so good a British Regiment, and the move must be a grateful change to the officers, as they will have a large social circle, after two years in this up-country nook.

The native Regiment (22nd), stationed here for some years, will be relieved by the 9th from Aden.

There have been many changes among the civilian officials. Mr. Macpherson has gone to Dharwar; and Mr. Crowe, who was so popular in Poona society, has returned here.

It is rumoured a battery of Artillery will soon come to Satara, and occupy the Fort vacant since the departure of the Sappers and Miners.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is very gratifying, indeed, to see that the so-called backward class of Mahomedans has of late years taken to study the English language so heartily that their number in the University examinations is increasing from year to year, not only in Bombay, but in Madras, Calcutta, and Lahore. Nay, they are making fair progress even in England. For instance, Mr. Muhsin Budroodin has not only been successful in the competitive examination for the Civil Service, but has come out first in the whole batch that presented themselves in the final examination. This is the first Mahomedan Civil Servant in the whole of India, and his success has filled the hearts of all the Indian Muslims with joy and happiness. Messrs. Syed Karamat Husain and Mahomed Sadruddin Khan, of the Middle Temple, and Mohamed Nasrullah Khan, of Lincoln's Inn, have passed satisfactory examinations in Roman Law. Shaikh Mahdi Hasan, of Lincoln's Inn, has obtained a certificate for passing a public examination.

In Bombay there is one Mahomedan M.A. and LL.B., and eighteen Bachelors of Arts. Eight have passed in the Previous examination, two in the L.C.E., and seven in L.M. & S. Last year three Mussulmans obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Eight out of fifteen were successful in passing the previous examination, and eight out of thirty in the Matriculation examination. This year five presented themselves for the First B.A. examination, all of whom unfortunately failed; but three out of six have passed with success in the Previous examination, and sixteen have passed the Matriculation examination out of forty-eight. There are four Mahomedan Barristers-at-Law and four Solicitors. It is to be hoped that the Government will be good enough to grant certain facilities applied for and recommended by the late Education Commission for Mahomedan education, and which will certainly increase the desire for learning and promote the cause of education among the Mahomedans in general and more especially in this Presidency.—

Yours, &c.,

Dec. 25. G. M. M.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE will leave the Victoria Station this morning at 9-45 for Allahabad. His Highness will stop *en route* to see the Marble Rocks near Jubbulpore.

ONE of the chief annoyances to the European in Burma appears to be about to disappear. It has hitherto been so difficult and expensive to obtain servants in the country, that it was found to be advisable to take them from India. We now learn that "domestic servants (Burmese) are coming forward in large numbers at low wages."

AMONG many marks of sympathy and condolence which Mr. Kaikhosro Kabraji has received on the occasion of the death of Mrs. Kabraji was a sympathetic message telegraphed from Ahmedabad by H. E. the Governor. Mrs. Kabraji was a well-known and much-esteemed member of Parsee society, and held enlightened views on social matters. She actively co-operated with her husband in organizing social gatherings which brought together Europeans and natives of both sexes, and at the same time diffused a taste for Indian music in Bombay society.

RETIREMENT OF MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, C.S.I.

THE following Resolution of the Government of Bombay, relating to the retirement of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., from the post of Second Presidency Magistrate, was published last evening :—

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., retires from the post of Second Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on the 1st of January next, after a service under Government of more than 27 years.

2. His conspicuous tact and character for fairness led to his appointment as Special Officer for the collection of the Imperial License Tax in 1867, and subsequently he was nominated as Collector of Income Tax, in which position he succeeded in winning the confidence of the public and the highest commendations of Government. In 1877 he received the distinguished mark of her Majesty's favour by his appointment as a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

3. In various honourable capacities, as Chairman of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Presidency Magistrate, and Member of the Town Council, he has for many years past held a foremost place in the society of Bombay, and while he has discharged his duties to Government with ability and integrity, he has succeeded in commanding the respect and confidence of its citizens.

4. As Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee will cease to be a Justice of the Peace for Bombay on vacating his office, his Excellency in Council is pleased to appoint him to that office from the 1st of January.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE Bijou Amateur Dramatic Club of Poona gave a performance on Tuesday at the Gaiety Theatre, and from the reception the amateurs received at the hands of the Bombay public, it appears that their visit to this city was quite welcome at this season of the year. They had placed upon the boards Mr. Henry J. Byron's play of "The Lancashire Lass," and the performers were quite equal to the demands which a play, replete with characters and incidents, was bound to make upon their histrionic talents. A little stiffness was to be perceived here and there, and a little tendency on the part of the players to declamation. But these were defects of a minor nature which were completely overshadowed by their merits. The performance gave evidence on the part of the amateurs of diligent and careful training, and the audience had the good fortune to witness some really good acting. Ruth Kirby, the heroine of the piece, was performed by Mrs. A. J. Murray, who sustained with credit a very difficult part. Miss L. McGuire's impersonation of the Gipsy girl, who seeks to take revenge upon her lover for transferring his affection to Ruth, was good enough, while Miss G. McGuire, although she had not much to do as Fanny Danville, a millionaire's daughter, was successful in depicting the sweetness of temper and the simplicity of heart which belonged to the *rôle* she had assumed. Among the male characters, Mr. A. H. Sharland personated the young mechanic, who, after many years of troubles and trials, is wedded to the object of his love—Ruth. He did his part well, and the same may be said of Mr J. R. Denning, who appeared in the character of the villain of the play,—an impudent, heartless, unscrupulous adventurer,—whose mission in life appeared to be to deceive innocent hearts by his false professions of love. Mr. A. E. Openheim proved that he had a high order of talent for the stage in his character of the millionaire's "Old Pal," going by the somewhat indefinite name of "Party by the name of Johnson." His representation of an unfortunate man whose heart was torn and lacerated by the wrongs inflicted upon him by his "Old Pal" left little to be desired. Among others, we must not omit to mention Mr. Howard, who was very amusing in his character of the honest, domestic Spotty, and Mr. Murray who appeared as Jellick, an old gentleman who loved Ruth with his whole heart. The piece was long, but the interest of the audience was well sustained throughout, and they evidenced their appreciation of the performers by frequent bursts of applause.

RECREATION AT BYCULLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel thankful if you will permit me, through the medium of your journal, to point out to our city fathers the great boon they would be conferring on the inhabitants of Byculla and its surrounding neighbourhood by providing a tennis or badminton court ground in a secluded part of the Victoria Gardens. As everybody is aware, the citizens of Byculla are precluded from enjoying the privileges that are extended to those living in the southern part of the town, chiefly owing to there being an absence of available and suitable sites for recreative purposes. Our worthy Municipal Commissioner will, I am confident, do all that lies in his power for the good of the citizens, and it is earnestly hoped this will catch the eye of the Corporationers, and that they will see their way to authorise the Commissioner to hand over a plot of ground for the purpose indicated.

A further inducement for people to frequent the Gardens would be given, by converting the house that exists there into a Library, with indoor games; to be opened during certain hours, and with a monthly subscription attached to it.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 28. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL F. C. KEYSER, C.B., commanding the 2nd Royal Fusiliers, has been placed on half-pay.

WITH the concurrence of the Government of India, Lieutenant C. S. Rose, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Bengal Sappers and Miners to the Military Works Department, and is posted as an attached officer to the Rawal Pindi Command.

ON arrival in India, Lieutenant S. H. Powell, Royal Engineers, is attached to the Military Works Department, and posted to the Meerut Command.

MAJOR-GENERAL ÆNEAS PERKINS, C.B., of the Royal Engineers, and Lieut-Colonel William Dickinson, C.S.I., Retired List, have received good service pensions, in succession, respectively, to Colonel Lystar C.B., and Colonel Willoughby, C.S.I. Both the pensioned officers have a good record of service in the field, whilst General Perkins has filled all sorts of Departmental offices and enjoys besides the distinction of being A.-D.-C. to the Queen.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD'S horse, Myall King, has again carried off the much-coveted Viceroy's cup at the Calcutta races. Myall King is a horse of some pretensions, having once been first favourite for the Sydney Cup. He started in Calcutta with the betting 3 to 1 against him, Goldfinder, the favourite, starting at 5 to 4 on him, and not being, in the first three. Caulfield, who ran second, was an outsider, with 10 to 1 against him. Myall King was only landed in September last.

THE Princess Bilkis, of Bhopal, whose death we announced yesterday, was buried in the garden of the house in which she breathed her last. Colonel Ward, the Minister, Dr. Dane, who had attended the little sufferer, Mr. Cooke, the Superintendent of Public Works, and all the chief officers of State were present. The courts and all the shops in Bhopal were to be closed for two days. The Viceroy and Lady Dufferin telegraphed their sincere condolences to the sorrowing mother, Sultana Jehan, immediately the sad news reached them.

MR. JUSTICE STIRLING has had a curious case before him in connection with the Dulwich election which is just over. The lessor of a house at Dulwich moved to restrain the lessee from allowing part of the house to be used as a committee-room for Mr. Henderson, the Radical candidate, in breach of the covenants of the lease. Justice Stirling dismissed the motion, and in giving judgment observed, much to the amusement of the Conservatives in Court, that the operations of a Radical Committee were not within the covenant, as they were certainly not "a trade," and, probably, not "a business of an objectionable character."

A VERY pretty duel was fought near the Khan of Khelat's camp a few days ago, says a Sibi telegram to an up-country paper. Two families had a blood feud, and a member of each meeting, shots were exchanged at short ranges without effect. Swords were thereupon drawn and the engagement resulted in the death of one of the duellists. In the meanwhile the friends of the vanquished appeared on the scene, and the victor had to fly for his life. He sought refuge in the Khan's own tent, where the pursuers did not dare to intrude, and the Khan sent the victorious Brahui, under a strong escort, to his home. As the victor's family have now scored two lives for one, the matter will not end here.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MASSOWAH

THE failure of Mr. Portal's mediation in the quarrel between Kassai, better known as King John, of Abyssinia, and the report that the Abyssinians are advancing in force against the Italians have again revived general interest in the affairs of the ancient kingdom of Queen Sheba. Fourteen years after Lord Napier's glorious, but costly march to Magdala King John, who had succeeded the suicidal King Theodoru, came into collision with the Khedive's troops, which then occupied Massowah, Munsinger Bey, a Swiss who commanded the flat strip of territory, some 40 to 60 miles broad, between the Red Sea and the mountains of Abyssinia, marched his troops into the Bogos country. The Abyssinians resisted the invasion and appealed to England, Germany and Russia for their intervention, the result being that the Egyptian troops were withdrawn. Little more was heard of the country until, towards the close of the pitiable Soudan campaign, it was announced that Massowah had been ceded to the Italian Government. Shortly before this an Italian trading company had established a station at Assab, and it was in consequence of the glowing reports of the wealth of the country given by this company that the Italian Government resolved to acquire complete control of the whole slip of territory between the three provinces which form Abyssinia proper and the sea, a territory which, it is asserted, was never held by the Negus.

HOW THE ITALIAN'S GOT TO MASSOWAH.

The story of the establishment of this trading company, as related by Signor G. Frasca, is as romantic as the adventures of La Perouse. One of the steamships of that famous company, founded by Raphael Rubattino, the great Genoese ship owner, broke down in the Red Sea. The keel had grated on a submerged rock. The commander, Captain Parodi, considered Perim or Aden too far distant to venture to make in the disabled condition of the vessel, and so made for the coast, soon coming to a fine roadstead, well adapted to anchor, in while repairs were being effected, the place was marked on the charts as the Bay of Assab. Anchor was dropped opposite the village of Buja, and the inhabitants of the coast, vastly astonished to see a great European vessel moored in that position, assembled in great numbers on the beach, in evident hostility. Captain Parodi, a man of considerable experience, however, succeeded in getting his boats in shore, and by personal suavity and liberal presents established very friendly relations. He remained at anchor 15 days repairing the ship. He, of course, sent a report of the event to Signor. Rubattino, who at once conceived the idea of profiting by the circumstance to establish a port in the Red Sea independent of the English.

THE ITALIAN'S AT ASSAB.

Signor Rubattino proposed the formation of an Italian colony at Assab, and Count Cairoli Benedetto, who was at that time Minister of Foreign Affairs, undertook the necessary negotiations. Rubattino speedily set sail for Buja to obtain the purchase of land from the chiefs of the Danakil tribes, who possessed it. Money was almost unknown to the Danakils before the arrival of Captain Parodi, who had given them a few pieces, explaining their value. Some of these Danakils, subsequently sailing to Aden, were surprised and delighted to find what things they could purchase for these little bits of silver. Consequently, when Signor Rubattino offered to the chief at Buja 70 lire (£4 11s. 10d.) for a tract of land, the chief was so delighted that he offered to resign his tribe and everything else he possessed for a few pieces more. Thus the Italian flag came to be hoisted in the bay.

Assab, continues Signor Frasca, would have a great commercial future if the Italians would establish block houses on the caravan route through Obok to the Gallas country, and also in the south to the capital of Abyssinia. The intervening country is raided by the Auphary of Aoussa, who permits no caravan to pass without paying heavy blackmail. If those European powers interested, as France which has a protectorate over Obok, Italy with its colonies at Assia and Beilul, and England with its great commercial interests in the Red Sea littoral, form an alliance to suppress the brigand chief, a considerable commerce would be established with the interior, which is rich in hides, gold dust, ivory, gums, coffee and tobacco. With reference to ivory, the statement is made by several travelers that in the highlands of the Gallas country whole villages are constructed of palm leaf roofs, supported by elephants' tusks of mammoth proportions, such as have never hitherto been brought to market.

THE TRADE OF MASSOWAH.

Massowah represents the natural seaport for Abyssinia, and (states Signor Frasca) it is an excellent port. The town is built on a little island connected with the mainland by two embankments, one about 320 yards long, the other about 1,700 yards. It has been strongly fortified by the Italians, and with its sea communications unhindered, could resist a seige by a regular army. The population is a mixture of Arabs, Parsees and Europeans of every nationality, besides some Americans, and the commerce is large. The wholesale trade is chiefly in the hands of Bombay firms, and Armenian and Greek traders for the most part occupy the retail stores. Most of the trade is done by exchange with calicoes and European manufactures in general, and the gold dust from Abyssinia, though of high quality on an average, does not cost the merchants more than about a shilling the grain. As large quantities of gold dust are brought by the Abyssinians—the result of primitive washings in the beds of mountain torrents—there is little doubt that the gold regions must be both rich and extensive. Massowah and the establishment of a protectorate over Abyssinia—the present policy of the Italian Government—will cost many millions and no small loss of life; but the country is worth it, for, besides its great natural wealth of gold ivory, hides, forest timbers and other products, there is no country in the world so well suited to the growing of fine coffee and tobaccoes.

THE THREE PROVINCES.

The kingdom of Abyssinia is divided into the three provinces of Tyre, Amahara and Shoa, each of which is ruled by a governor, who pays tribute to the Negus or King of Kings, the title assumed by John in 1872. The Abyssinians, however, are thoroughly tribal in their institutions, and what little civilisation they possess, though King John may collect the clans at times into one great army, it is as liable to dissolve as rapidly as a Highland army in the days of Montrose. The Italians question King John's right to be; Negus favoring, for political purposes, the claim of the ruler of the Shoa province, Menelik. This chief is stated to be a direct descendant of Menilelec, son of Queen of Sheba; and the Italian Ministry is supporting his claim to the sovereignty with their troops, a treaty conferring concessions to the Italians on his accession to the throne having already been signed.

KING MENELIK.

Menelik has received some European education, and is a man of great ability. His idea is to introduce European civilisation and customs into the country. He would open it free to commerce, and develop the cultivation of the soil. He would not confine his influence to Abyssinia, either, but would extend his protectorate to Upper Nubia, the Soudan, the Gallas country, and other tribes in the far interior, developing their commerce by the establishment of regular free and safe routes for traders. The scheme is magnificent, and more improbable ones have been carried out. One thing is certain, and that is that the trade of Abyssinia alone, untrammelled by the brigandage of the Danakils and Assouans, would be sufficient alone to make Massowah a wealthy town. All circumstances considered, it is probable that the English Government will be of opinion before long, if not now, that Sir Bartle Frere was right when he advised that the English troops should not abandon Abyssinia entirely.

THE following items of news from China have been telegraphed from Colombo :—A Syndicate is reported to be about to form a German bank in China. Prince Chun has had a relapse, and is seriously ill. The insanitation of Hongkong is causing an outcry among the Europeans. Daring attacks on coasting steamers by piratical junks are becoming frequent. The steamer Home has been lost on the east coast of Hainan, the Captain, the Chief Engineer, and a passenger of the name of Ripley being lost. A loan of a million of dollars on behalf of Corea has been placed with an American Syndicate. The queen of Corea is ill, and is now under the care of Miss Dr. Ehlers. Chang, the once well-known Chinese giant, now a tea-broker at Shanghai, has been thrown from his ricksha, and has broken his leg. The German flying squadron is expected in Japan waters early in January. The disturbances in Manchuria are causing uneasiness to the Pekin Government. A system of reeling silk by machinery is being pressed on the people of the Chikiang provinces by the authorities. One hundred houses were burnt in a great fire at Shanghai. The railway to the tea districts of Formosa is progressing well. The Kaiping coal mine is turning out well over seven thousand tons weekly. Corean trade is rapidly expanding. Mr. C. T. Studd, of the China Inland Mission, has recovered from his illness. Lady Hampson has performed the feat of riding from Tientsin to Pekin and going on to the Great Wall. The Spanish authorities of Manilla are making great improvements in the lighthouses.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Bhownagar will sail to-day for Bhownagar with a general cargo and forty deck passengers.

The steamer Cervin, 1,241 tons, Captain S Hughson, cleared yesterday for Havre and London. She is laden and has the following passengers :—Mr Mayher and Mr Murphy.

The Tara Hall line steamer Kirby Hall, 1,759 tons, Captain G Pearse, which arrived in Bombay, with a general cargo, on Tuesday evening, from Liverpool, (Nov 25), *via* usual calling ports, had the following two passengers on board :—Mr H W Haukes and Mr G Billington.

The Clan steamer Clan Graham, 1,911 tons, arrived in Bombay the evening before last, laden with a general cargo and with the following passengers on board from Liverpool :—Rev and Mrs H A Barn, Mr E Chamiers, Mrs Simson, three children and nurse, Lt R Brown, Mr Robb and Mr W Runkim.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

28TH DECEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Blocks.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Canterbury ..	2099	A. B. Gray.....	E	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Dracena	1245	W. Sangster....	F	Rodgers & Co.
„ C. Graham..	1911	C. Alexanderson	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Valoan	1441	W. Skinner	H	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Regius.....	2119	W. P. Kayll	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Sliers	1416	G. B. DeMarchi.	L	F. Bozzoni & Co
„ Kirby Hall .	1759	G. Pearse	M	Edward Bates & Co.
„ Kt. of St. John	2236	J. L. Sheil	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Akaba.....	2470	J. Main	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Cervin.....	1241	S. Hughson	Q	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Avoca	900	C. Clyhoe	Ibis	Visram Ebrahim & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	Clan Graham (s)...	Alex'derson.	Liverpool, Nov. 29.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	Cervin (s)	Hughson.....	Havre and London.

The steamer Bhownagar, Nakoda, cleared yesterday for Bhownagar.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer King Arthur, for Mauritius.
„ Kirby Hall, for Liverpool.
„ Clan Graham, for Marseilles and London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Canterbury s—300 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell ; 501 cwts myrabolums, J Veeram ; 15 cases bristles, F L Batliboi ; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 501 cwts myrabolums, H Gokuldass.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—160 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 2 bales cotton, The Bo Co, Ld ; 1,999 cwts gingelly-seed, Volkart Bros ; 1,820 cwts myrabolums, A Wellji ; 2 cases bristles, F Limji.

Dracena s—4 bales hides and skins, Lang Moir and Co ; 176 bales hides and skins, Owen and Okell ; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Boyts, Craig and Co ; 14 bales hides, Ed Bates and Co ; 1,200 cwts cloves, N Lallji ; 405 cwts Orchilla weed and 30 bales cotton, G Mottee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Vulcan s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St John s—30 cwts cloves, T. Godoo ; 330 bales cotton, Gadum, Bythell and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Boyts, Craig and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cervin s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Akaba s—3,000 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

Clifton s—6,000 cwts wheat, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Liscard s—490 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 400 cwts myrabolams, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Liscard s—50 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 840 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Malwa s—11 cases indigo, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Akaba s—100 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 260 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kashgar s—60 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kashgar s—115 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—130 bales twist, S N Talati and Co ; 201 bales twist, N J Abhraham ; 150 bales twist, C. Bomanji and Co ; 442 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s—50 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 130 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 27.

Butler, Capt, Bombay, Yorkshire L I, on duty, from Karachi.

Monks, Surgeon, Bombay, I M D, on privilege leave, from Allahabad.

DECEMBER 28.

Evans, Major, Madras, Somerset L I, on leave, from Belgaum.

Curzon, Lt, Bengal, Scottish Rifles, on leave, from Bareilly.

Schofield, Lt, Bengal, 4th Punjaub Infantry, on medical furlough, from Dera Gazikhan.

Powell, Vety-Surgn, Madras A V D, proceeding to England.

Douglas, Capt, Bengal, Scottish Rifles, on exchange, to England, from Sahajanpur.

Maunsell, Capt, Bombay, E York Regt, to England, on promotion, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 24.

Smyth, Lt-Col, Bombay, E Y Regt, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

Conran, Capt, Bo, E Y Regt, on temporary leave, to Ahmedabad.

Staden, Lt, Bo, E Y Regt, on temporary leave, to Ahmedabad.

Stackpole, Lt, Bo, E Y Regt, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

Hancock, 2nd Lt, E York Regt, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

DECEMBER 28.

Brown, Lt, Bengal, 4th Goorkhas, from furlough, to Bakloh.

Stewart, Lt, Bo, Duke of Connaught L I, on temporary leave.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 29th December, 1887.

1. It is requested that Officers Commanding Companies will send in, as soon as possible, the probable numbers for the Field Day and Proclamation Parade on the 2nd January. Particulars as to time, &c., of the Parade will be published hereafter.

2. The FinalCompetition for "B" Company's Prizes will take place at Coorla, at 6-30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 4th January 1888.

3. The ranges are reserved, as far as possible, for "C" Company "Bayley Shield" practice on the 30th.

By Order,

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Comdt. Bo. Vol. Arty.

Bombay, 29th December, 1887.

1. On Saturday, the 31st inst., the battery will proceed to Coorla to take part in the Annual Field-day, by the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., (Bombay time) stopping at Byculla 10 minutes and Chinchpoogly 15 minutes later. Coffee will be provided on arrival at Coorla and breakfast on conclusion of the Manœuvres. Bombay will be reached on the return journey about 12 noon, but these members of the battery who wish to return early can arrive in Bombay by 10 a.m. Helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn.

2. There will be no other Parades or Drills this week.

3. On Monday January, the 2nd, the Battery will take part in the Proclamation Parade. Helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Orders as to time and place of assembly will be issued hereafter.

4. The Instructors will attend at Coorla this week on Wednesday at 4-30 p.m., and Thursday and Friday at 6-30 a.m.

5. No. 96 Gunner T. F. Taylor, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Battery from the 17th inst.

By Order,

(Sd.) ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain, Actg. Adjutant Bo. Vol. Artillery.

GLIMPSES OF THE ZULUS.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD has been lecturing on the Zulus. At the outset he said the race of men he proposed to deal with that night was the Ama-Zulu of South-Eastern Africa. Who these people were, and whence they came it was impossible to say.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ZULU.

Of a race that had no literature, the records were necessarily short and scanty. Tradition itself was not long lived. But though traditions might die, customs lived on ; and therefore it was to customs, and not to tradition, that they must look in their search for the origin of South African tribes. The inference that he ventured to draw, however, was that the section of the Bantu people, whom they knew as Zulus, had in the course of centuries gradually travelled down from some region in Northern Africa, which was sufficiently near to Egypt and Judea to become a seat of Eastern customs, and had occupied their present position by force of arms. Their traditions, such as they were, could be traced back for twelve generations.

A BLOODTHIRSTY KING.

The lecturer told of the rise and career of T'Chaka, whose reign of cruelty was unequalled, and who, it was stated, slew his mother with his own hand, and got rid of thousands of the people at the same time, who he thought did not show sufficient grief for his heavy loss. Mr Rider Haggard next referred to an old Zulu custom of "smelling out" by the witch-finders, and to a clever ruse whereby T'Chakn overwhelmed the "Doctors" who practised these incantations. He remembered himself once being present at an exhibition of the sort to test the power of the three doctresses engaged. He stated that he had lost something, and should be much obliged if they would find it. What he had lost was the mouth piece of a pipe, with his crest engraved upon the silver. In an incredibly short space of time the women discovered that it was an article with silver on it ; that it was silver, but not money ; that there was writing cut on it ; that it was something he put into his mouth ; that it was his pipe. At this point, to his great regret for they seemed to be hard on the spoor of the lost mouth-piece—the "smelling out" was put a stop to. T'Chaka, in 1823, was swept away by that stream of blood in which he had swam so long. Two of his brothers, Dingaan and Umhlangana, slew him while he was basking in the sun.

THE VICTORY OF THE WHITE PEOPLE.

Before he died he drew himself to his full height and said, "What, do you stab me, my brothers, dogs of mine own house whom I have fed ? You hope to be kings in my place ; but though you do kill me, think not that your line shall reign for long. I tell you that I hear the sound of the running of the feet of a great white people, and that this land shall be trodden flat by them." With that true prophecy on his lips T'Chaka fell down and died. The Zulus still swore by the head of T'Chaka, and fondly believed his spirit hovered over the regiments that once he led to victory. Indeed, by a kind of legal fiction it was supposed to have entered the body of Sir Theophilus Shepstone—(laughter)—who was a most mild-manner-ed and amiable old gentleman ; and as the holder of the spirit of T'Chaka, he was invested with all the attributes of Zulu royalty. Dingaan took the kingdom, and was in turn succeeded by his brother, Umpanda and his nephew Cetywayo. Umhlangana, who helped to kill T'Chaka, was killed by Dingaan, who, in turn, was slain by his other brother Umpanda. It was in Dingaan's reign, and owing to his cruelty, that the great Zulu exodus into Natal took place—no less than 50,000 Zulus taking part in it. It was also during the reign of Dingaan that the first missionary arrived in Zululand.

THE ZULU NOTION OF EXTERNAL FIRE.

A good story was told of Dignaan and a missionary. The missionary was trying to make an impression on the old Pagan King by painting the last home of back-sliders, in very glowing colours. Dingaan, much interested, asked, "And are all my ancestors in this place ?" The missionary guessed that judging from their antecedents they probably were. "Then," said Dingaan, "I will go there too," and broke up the meeting. On the following day he sent for the missionary again, who found an enormous pile of brush-wood carefully built in front of the kraal. "If I go to this place of fire," said Dingaan, "you say that I cannot get out." "Certainly not," said the missionary, "you will stop there for ever, King." "I will get out," said Dingaan. "You can't," answered the missionary, with warmth. "I will," said Dingaan. "How ?" asked the missionary. "I will show you, white medicine man. Here," and he shouted to his attendants, "light that great fire." The enormous pile was lighted, and in about a quarter of an hour a huge roaring incandescent mass flared and crackled before them. "Now then," said Dingaan "order that regiment to come here." The regiment of some 1,500 men advanced. "Soldiers," shouted Dingaan, "stamp out that fire." Without the slightest hesitation the regiment raised a shout, and charged the roaring furnace. Scores were burnt to death, scores had the skin scorched off them, but the rest charged on, stamping down the burning logs with their bare feet, till at last the fire was nothing but a scattered mass of smouldering brands. "There praying man," said Dingaan triumphantly, "that is how I will get away from your place of fire. I will make my regiments stamp it out." (Laughter and applause.) The missionary said nothing. Dingaan's reign was for the most part a record of a long struggle against the Boers.

THE REIGN OF CETEWAYO.

Coming to the reign of Cetywayo, Mr Rider Haggard said there was only one thing in his judgment that could have justified the Zula War, and that was their assumption of authority in the country at its termination. But they adopted a more Machiavellian policy. They established thirteen chiefs to make war against each other, which they promptly did. Then they became sentimental, and sent Cetywayo back, thereby provoking more blood-shed, and bringing about the murder of that unfortunate King by poison. Meanwhile the Boers, pursuing their old tactics, were quietly occupying Zululand, and it was until they had got possession of the best half of the country that they, but the other day, finally decided to formaly extend the Queen's authority over what was left, and save the remaining Zulqland Zulus from robbery and extermination.

THE HAPPY LAND OF POLYGAMY.

Speaking of the Zulus settled in Natal, he described their lot as about the happiest and easiest in the whole world. The Zulu, he pointed out, was a polygamist, and that it was the Zulu women who were the great upholders of polygamy, which provided for their surplus numbers. Indeed, he imagined that very few Zulu women would condescend to marry a man who meant to take no other wife. (Laughter.) And it was for that reason that he did not believe that Christianity would ever make any progress among the Zulu people. Polygamy was at the root of their whole system of law and custom ; take it away, and the whole fabric fell to the ground. One of the first things that a missionary taught was that a man must have one wife. The great Zulu chief Cham wished to become a Christian, but was stopped by that proviso. "How can I," he said, as it seemed to him (Mr. Haggard) with some sense, "put away these women, who have been my faithful companions all my life ?" He remembered, too, the case of another Zulu who could read. This man took the trouble to read the Zulu translation of the Bible all through. When he had done, he returned to the missionary. "Now," he said triumphantly, "show me where your holy book says that a man may have only one wife. Nearly all the big chiefs in the story have a great many." (Laughter.) The Arcadian condition of affairs, however, among the Natal Zulus was, he was afraid, one which must come to an end when the country got over-populated ; and he trusted that that position, when it arose, would not end in some bloody catastrophe.

THE shipbuilding industry of Chitagong, which not many years ago was considerable, is quite unable to contend against the various adverse influences which affect it, and it certainly seems that instead of participating in the revival of trade —now becoming general—it is doomed to extinction. Rice shippers, and other importers, and exporters, prefer European vessels to the country craft ; and competition has reduced the freights of country brigs for jute cargoes, &c., so low, that there is nothing to induce capitalists to invest in the construction of new vessels. As in the previous year, only two vessels were built in 1886-87 ; and we are informed that things have not improved this year, but on the contrary are even worse.

BURMA is suffering from an unnecessary attack of officialism, a remarkable instance of which is recorded by a Rangoon contemporary. So long ago as January last, a contract with the India Office authorities was entered upon for the supply of a certain number of 50lb. rails for the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway. They accordingly turned up, and were duly shunted off to their destination, where everything was ready for their reception. When the platelayers started work, however, the rails were found to be minus fish-plates, bolts and spikes. This, of course, meant a delay of another three months, because the new rules relating to the store department require that all plant and material shall be supplied direct from London. Evidently the good folks at Whitehall need a little waking-up.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE WHIGS.

THE following letter has been addressed by Mr. Gladstone to Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice with regard to his recent speech at Old Cumnock in Ayrshire :—

HAWARDEN CASTLE, CHESTER, Nov. 28

My dear Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice,—Arnold Morley tells me that he thinks you will not mind my writing to you about your recent speech. I therefore freely vent what has been in my mind ever since I read it. It was, I thought, precisely and pre-eminently the speech that was wanted, made by one who was in all respects peculiarly the man to make it. In my view, Ireland is the heading of a bright chapter in the history, not only of the Liberals, but especially of the Whigs. It was a noble thing on the part of Burke and Fitzwilliam and the other seceders from Fox that not all their horror of France could make them untrue to Ireland. The Whig party after the schism remained for Irish purposes unbroken, and were right in each one of the various stages through which the question had to pass ; right in the endeavour, frustrated by Pitt and the ascendancy men, to work the Grattan Parliament ; right in the opposition to the Union when it was shamelessly forced on Ireland ; right in saying, by the mouth of Fox, that so huge a measure must have an unprejudiced and a full trial when it had once been effected, and when no man could undertake to say positively that Ireland might not come, as Scotland had come, to make it her own by adoption, right, probably, when Grattan gave his provisional sanction to coercion as the necessity sequel to the Union ; right, certainly when Lord Grey and Lord Althorp proposed further coercion in 1833, when they had done, and were doing, for Ireland in so many ways all which at the time they could, and when no Minister was in a condition to say constitutionally that the sense of the Irish people demanded self-government ; and, finally, right was a cruelly crippled remnant of their leading class, enthusiastically supported from first to last by a large portion of the nation, in listening to the constitutional demand of Ireland by their representatives in 1885, and in recognizing after three generations had passed away that Union with coercion—in other words government by force—had been tried all but too fully, and had entirely failed. All this I have said to show that I do not use words without meaning when I say we want a little Whig treatment of the Irish question. But for me there is another aspect of your argument in which it is not less unacceptable and important. As the chief part of the Whig Peers and aristocracy have severed themselves on this question from the bulk of the Liberal party it has not unnaturally followed that the Whigs have been at a discount among us. What I fear, and do think a very great and probable evil—due entirely to the so-called Liberal Unionists—is the narrowing of the Liberal party, which has hitherto been so broad. In a speech at Richmond, in 1866, John Mill said well, "We are a broad Church." Liberal Unionism has strongly tended to make us a narrow Church, and to break up the old and invaluable habit of Liberal England, which looked to a Liberal aristocracy and a Liberal leisured class as the natural, and therefore the best leaders of the Liberal movement. Thus it was that classes and masses were united. I look with apprehension and dislike on whatever disunites them ; and next to its demerit on the ground of injustice to Ireland and imperial danger, comes this second demerit that it has in a disastrous manner and degree severed the mass of our great and truly national party. This controversy, and even the recollection of it, will gradually die away with the certain triumph of Home Rule. But will the ranks which have been divided easily close up again ? "All the better," Toryism will reply, "if they do not." But is this a pleasant or a natural answer for Liberal Unionism to make ? It has been a Liberal, not a Tory aristocracy which has supplied the country with the necessary guidance in the great works of the nineteenth century. We want to keep the great organ in good working order, and I for one think that the narrowing of the party by the severance or reduction of one wing is also the crippling of the party. It is in my opinion, by action like yours and in particular by reasoning like yours, if at all that this great mischief can be averted. All this sums itself up in a vote of thanks to you. It might, you may say, have been tendered without a speech. But I wished to make it clear that, in my mind at least, it was no merely ceremonious vote, but an acknowledgment of solid and great service in a great crisis to a great cause—Believe me most faithfully yours W. E. GLADSTONE.

To the Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice.

MR. GOSCHEN ON NATIONAL WEALTH.

MR. GOSCHEN delivered in Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, the opening address of the session to the members of the Statistical Society. Taking as the burden of his speech the increase during the last decade in the number of moderate fortunes, coupled with the equally noticeable decrease in large fortunes accumulated in a few hands, he examined in detail certain returns of the National Exchequer, which went to show how what might be called the smaller middle class was becoming the great central body of the community, and was continually being increased both from above and from below. In 1877 the number of assessments for income-tax under Schedule D, between 150*l.* and 1,000*l.* was 317,839 ; in 1886 it was 379,064, an increase of 19·26 per cent. In the former year the number of assessments of 1,000*l.* and upwards was 22,348 ; in 1886 it was 22,298, or a decrease of 2·40 per cent. The chief increase—namely, 21·4 per cent.—was in incomes between 150*l.* and 500*l.* incomes between 500*l.* and 1,000*l.* were stationary, while in incomes above there was a decrease. The growth of smaller incomes was further illustrated by Schedule E of the income-tax, which included the salaries not only of public officials but employés of public companies and other firms. In 1877 the number of assessments under this head was 78,224, and in 1886 they had risen to 115,964, no fewer than 104,000 of that number representing incomes of less than 400*l.* a year. A statistical curiosity was presented by the probate returns. One would have thought that if there was anything spasmodic it would be the deaths of men of fortune ; on the contrary, hardly anything could be more surely counted upon, as the following table of the estates which had paid probate duty in 1885 and 1887 would show, the equality of numbers being remarkable :—

	In 1885.	In 1887.
Estates not exceeding £1,000	45,920	46,903
Between £1,000 and £5,000	3,782	2,994
„ £5,000 „ £10,000	1,939	2,039
„ £10,000 „ £20,000	1,217	1,240
„ £20,000 „ £30,000	339	344
„ £30,000 „ £40,000	208	228
„ £40,000 „ £50,000	145	140
„ £50,000 „ £100,000	246	255
„ £100,000 „ £150,000	61	54
„ £150,000 „ £200,000	32	33
„ £200,000 „ £250,000	16	17

A further proof of the distribution of wealth was seen in the capital of registered companies, which in ten years had risen from 307,108,466*l.* to 591,508,692*l.*, or an increase of 92 per cent. The same thing was proved by dwelling-houses. The number of dwelling houses of 20*l.* and upwards in 1875 was 569,326, while in 1886 it was 838,692, or an increase of 33 per cent. Moreover, it would be found that while in ten years houses under 10*l.* had only increased 5·8 per cent., the increase in houses between 10*l.* and 20*l.* had been enormous. Those between 10*l.* and 15*l.* had increased by 58·0 per cent. and between 15*l.* and 20*l.* no less than 56·3 per cent. Some might say that this was simply because more rent was charged. If that were so, the working classes would have had to reduce their expenditure in other directions ; but the statistics of working-class investments showed, he rejoiced to say, that this was not so. In 1785, the savings banks (post office and trustee) had 3,256,295 depositors, with deposits amounting to 20*l.* 25*s.* per head ; while in 1886, the number of depositors had risen to 5,322,225, representing a sum equal to 18*l.* 7*s.* per head. The same thing was shown by the industrial and provident societies. With regard to shops, it was to be noticed that while the number of small ones was on the decrease, the number of largers establishments was increasing, probably on account of the extension he had mentioned in the limited liability system. In conclusion, he pointed out that while some people were crying out for a social reconstruction of society on a socialistic basis, these figures proved that a silent kind of socialism was actually in progress. Wealth was being distributed over a larger area—a matter for national congratulation. No violent specifics had been applied to produce it ; only the steady working of economic laws under a system of industrial freedom. Its influence was permeating society downwards. Might they not hope—say, confidently reckon—that this process would continue and would ultimately affect the vast mass of the labouring population, whom, it may be admitted, it had not yet reached, but whose position, though not as yet benefited by obtaining a share of accumulated wealth, had nevertheless been improved by the cheapness of what they bought with their wages ? The best of the socialism he had described was that it operated even in a time of depression. Despite the complaints of bad business and no profits, of want of work, and irregularity of employment among even those who had work, the great central body of society was strengthening its economic position.

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STORIES OF CELEBRITIES.

THE books have just been published which are rich in stories of celebrities of by-gone days—"The Early Life of Samuel Rogers," and "Personal Remembrances of Sir Frederick Pollock."

ADAM SMITH'S LAST HOURS.

In the former there is an interesting notice of Adam Smith's last hours made a confabulation two years later at Miss Helen Williams', where the "Delia Cruscans" were in strong force, and Henry Mackenzie and Joanna Baillie were guests. Miss Baillie, "a very pretty woman, with a very broad Scottish accent," cited the great economist as one of many exceptions to Johnson's dictum, that "every Scotsman had a taste of learning, and no man a bellyful."

"Yes, ma'am," Mr Mackenzie interrupted with a warmth he seldom discovered ; "Mr Smith was an exception. He had twice Dr. Johnson's learning—who only knew one language well, the Latin—though he had none of his affectation of it. He was the mildest and most amiable of men, a good son, an affectionate brother, and a sincere friend. The last time we met him at a club which was held every Sunday evening at his own house. I had once the pleasure to see you there, sir (this to Rogers.) He was very cheerful, but we persuaded him out to sup with us, and he said, about half-past nine, as he left the room, 'I love your company, gentleman, but I believe I must leave you to go to another world.' He died a few hours after. Before I came that evening he had burned with the assistance of Dr Black, sixteen volumes in M8. on jurisprudence—the sum of one course of lectures at Glasgow, as was 'The Wealth of Nations' of another ; but these had not received his last corrections, and from what he had seen he had formed a mean opinion of posthumous publications in general."

"ONE FOOT ALREADY ON THE GUILLOTINE."

In 1791 Rogers went to Paris. Over the arch of every nobleman's gateway the coat of arms was erased, and printed advertisements of the sale of Church lands were fixed on every wall. As we approached Paris we saw an infinite number of avenues leading from it in all directions, like the radii of a circle. Passed at the foot of Montmartre, a hill of granite covered with windmills. The clumsy coaches that rumble along without springs ; the ladies hurrying out of their way with rouged cheeks and without hats ; the gentlemen parading with their national cockades, immense muffs, and copper buckles ; and the very beggars accosting us with powdered head, a muff, and a cockade ; those who could attend to such *minutiæ* when so many thousand hearts were beating, as it were, with one pulse in the cause of liberty, &c.

The young traveller, through his introductions, met with most of the great revolutionary figures ; Lafayette was "in retirement," and when Rogers expressed to him his pleasure at seeing things so tranquil, "he made no answer." Rogers looked back to this visit afterwards with horror, and never seems to have refreshed his memory of it from his journal ; the storm broke soon after, and the lives and fortunes of almost every one with whom he had held converse went down in it. While he spoke to them they had, without knowing it, "one foot already on the steps of the guillotine."

NAPOLEON'S FACE.

Of Napoleon he says :—His profile is very strong, and his face one dead tint of yellow—but not disagreeable. His head has been said by a celebrated portrait painter here to be *une tete morte*, but his countenance has a cheerful, easy character, and exhibited, when I saw him, no very remarkable degree of thought or animation, though very capable of expressing both. His eyes are of a light grey, and his eyebrows scarcely distinguishable. His manners are very simple and unaffected, and he took snuff, and scratched his head all day.

LORD MACAULAY'S GREETING.

In the second book Sir Frederick tells a capital story of Lord Macaulay :—

"I had a holiday task to do of making Latin hexameters and pentameters from Bland's book, provided for the purpose. Dundas and Macaulay (then on the Northern Circuit) were so kind as to help me, and Dundas used to tease me by giving me as 'sense' for a pentameter, 'The patient bear fears not winter's cold,' which my small powers of verse-making did not enable me to turn into Latin, and somehow it got to be a sort of established little joke against me that I could not do it. Macaulay after this went into Parliament, became a public man, went to India,...and ceased to appear at dinner, as he sometimes had used to do, at my father's house. Twenty years passed, and after my marriage we were at Lord Rutherford's beautiful place of Lauriston, near Edinburgh. We arrived late in the afternoon, and were told that Macaulay. . . was in town seeing constituents, and might be late for dinner.

Macaulay came into the room, took a place left vacant for him opposite to myself, and at once, without any preliminary greeting or other sign of recognition, said to me across the table, "Well, did you ever make out that pentameter for 'The patient bear fears not winter's cold ?'"

A WAY LITERARY MEN HAVE.

Sir Frederick Pollock narrates how, when "Ten Thousand a Year" was appearing in *Blackwood*, he drew from Samuel Warren a confession that the novel was his :—

"Warren was going about denying the authorship, and I confess that I believed him. . . . In our talk Warren said he hoped I did not think he was the author, as he was wanting to get on at the Bar, and knew that it was damaging to a man's prospects if he were known to be occupied in literary pursuits. . . . Warren asked, 'Do you know who is the author of it ?' To which I replied, 'Other people at the Bar may have the same good reasons for wishing to remain unknown as yourself.' This puzzled him, but he went on pressing me, and at last under a promise of strict secrecy, I told him that I had written 'Ten Thousand a Year' myself. Then, apparently in some concern that I should believe in my own authorship of it, he confided to me, as I daresay he was doing to everybody else, that *he* was the author."

SHORT ANECDOTES.

Of the shorter anecdotes in Sir Frederick Pollock's two volumes, perhaps the best is that of Sir Edwin Landseer being presented to the King of Portugal, and His Majesty saying, "Ah ! I am glad to see you. I always like beasts." But it is run very close by the story of an American lady writer, who, meaning to pay a compliment to Sir John Herschel on being introduced to him in London, said, "You are quite famous in America. My little books have carried your name through all the States ;" and by the advice given by Mr Merewether to a disconsolate tourist in Wales, who wanted to ascend Snowdon and Cader Idris, and did not see how he could find time for both. "Merewether said to him, 'Don't you see how it can be managed ? Go up Snowden and come down Cader Idris.'" There is also a good tale told of Lord Rosebery, who, on July 4, 1873, was dining at Lord Houghton's, with Motley (the American Ambassador), Lord Crewe, and others :—

"Being the anniversary of American Independence, Houghton made some remarks upon the occasion to Motley, who, looking at Rosebery, who sat opposite to him at table, and looked much younger than his real age, said, 'Perhaps our young friend does not understand what we are talking about ;' and got for reply, 'Oh ! don't I. It's all about the bird of freedom and that sort of bunkum.'"

CARLYLE'S HUMOURS.

Sir Frederick Pollock narrates at length Carlyle's experience as a juror. He was the friendly barrister to whom Mrs Carlyle told how she had burned the summons which came for her husband ; and had not Sir Frederick learned the case and time of hearing (it had already been part heard and adjourned), Carlyle would have had to pay a heavy fine. Carlyle, at the close of the first day's hearing, had been asked to give his word that he would come back when called upon to do so ; instead of which "he had answered, with the emphasis of despair, 'No,' and gave his word of honour that he would not come back—they might fine him, they might kill him, but that box he would not enter alive any more !" How he did go back, and flattered and cajoled the one obstinate juryman into agreeing with the rest, need not be told here. Sir F. Pollock during the earlier part of his career was a revising barrister, and in this capacity visited the Lake districts, and at the houses of various friends met Wordsworth, Hartley, Coleridge, and other famous inhabitants. In the summer of 1841 he stayed "with the Tom Speddings at Greta Bank, Keswick," where he met Carlyle. Descending Skiddaw with his host and other guests, he says :—

"I happened to be thrown together with Carlyle, and he talked all the way down about shams and windbags, and how Burns ought to have been King of England, and how George the Third ought to have been the exciseman. But he was most severe about Parliaments and Parliamentary representation, and voting for members, and all the apparatus, including the registration of voters ; and, as he knew what I should shortly be doing in the country, he fell foul of revising barristers and chaffed and laughed at me in the heartiest and absurdest of ways to my great delight and amusement. For, as always happened when I saw him in later years, and he used to break forth in his wild and strange way, I did not believe he meant half of what he said. It was grim enough very often, but there was always a great deal of latent humour in it all. In the middle of his most trenchant denunciations there would be a twinkle in the eye and a laugh, and a sort of quiet, mental dig in the ribs, as much as to say, 'You must not think this all quite serious.' I do not mean to assert that I have never heard him say intentionally rude and unjust things, for he did so ; but they were the exception, and not the rule. So that, on the whole, his conversation was most genial and delightful, especially when he was telling of his own early days and about Annandale, or recounting some curious anecdotes from history, when one could listen to him with the most perfect admiration."

WINNING OWNERS IN ENGLAND.

THE amount of money won by the different owners of race-horses has been rather more evenly distributed this season than it was last, when the Duke of Westminster was credited with a total of 24,430*l.*, of which about 21,000*l.* was contributed by Ormonde, who won ten races nearly all of considerable value. Ormonde, who has been put out of training after having won in all sixteen races worth about 28,000*l.*, has not had so many opportunities this season ; and though the Duke of Westminster has been represented by several useful two-year olds, he is not one of the eight owners whose winings reach five figures. The first place is by Mr. "Abington," who, third last year with thirty-six winners of 11,444*l.*, has this year won forty-nine races, worth 20,134*l.* His best representative was, it need hardly be said, the Derby winner Merry Hampton, though he secured many valuable prizes with the two-year-old Juggler. Mr. Douglas Baird, who last year won only 9,440*l.*, has this year been much more successful, having won fifteen races, worth 16,619*l.* ; and this places him second on the list. He is very lucky to occupy so good a position ; for no less than 5,000*l.*, was won by the two-year-old Briar-root, who beat several animals much better than herself in the Whitsuntide Plate at Manchester. Upon the other hand, it was unlucky for Mr. Douglas Baird that Enterprise should have gone amiss after winning the Two Thousand Guineas ; for if he had kept well there is little doubt but what he would have won the Derby and many other good races. Another of Mr. Douglas Baird's three-year-olds, Salisbury, also went amiss after he had won one or two good races ; while Bird of Freedom's sole victory was in the Ascot Cup. Considering the number of horses which these two cousins own, and the enormous prices which they pay for them, it is very doubtful whether their winnings, large as they may appear, represent anything like a profit. The same may be said of the Dowager-Duchess of Montrose, who—second last year with a total of about 14,000*l.*—is only third this season with over 16,000*l.* to her credit. The Duchess has won nineteen races in the course of the season—including the Epsom Grand Prize and three or four other valuable races—with Eiridspord and Timothy, the Coronation Stakes at Ascot with Helose, the Royal Hunt Cup and the Great Lancashire Handicap with Gay Hermit, and the Lincolnshire Handicap with Oberon. The Duke of Beaufort, whose horses are trained in the same stable, has done even better ; for though his stud is much smaller, he has won twenty-three races worth 15,313*l.*, including the One Thousand Guineas and the Oaks with Reve d'Or and the Great Metropolitan Stakes with The Cob. His son, Lord Edward Somerset, is credited with eleven races ; worth 7,720*l.*, won by Carlton and Cissy ; and if to these totals be added the sums won by one or two other owners training at Manton, it will be found that the stable has won considerably over 40,000*l.* in stakes this season. The fifth name on the list is that of Mr. R. C. Vyner, who has won thirty-nine races, worth 15,400*l.* ; and his success is due chiefly to the almost unbroken series of victories won by Gloriation, and to Minting, who beat St. Mirin and Bendigo for the Jubilee Cup at Ascot, and came near to defeating Ormonde there as well. Lord Calthorpe has won twenty-seven races, worth about 13,500*l.* ; and eleven of these races were won by the two-year-olds Satiety ; while the best of his other winners were also two-year-olds like Seabreeze and Sandal. The stable in which Lord Calthorpe's horses are trained, if it did not achieve the success gained by that at Manton, takes a very high place in the list ; for Lord Rodney, Captain Machell, Sir Tatton Sykes, and one or two others contribute to bring the total up to about 25,000*l.* ; Lord Rodney, whose connection with the turf dates only from this season, having won close upon 7,000*l.* with Kilwarlin in the St. Leger and the Great Challenge Stakes and Humewood in the Cesarewitch, not to mention several minor performers ; while Sir Tatton Sykes, whose colours had not been seen either until this year, found a good representative in Cardinal Mai. Another successfull stable is that in which General Owen Williams (who himself won thirty-one race worth 11,750*l.*) keeps most of horses ; for Sir George Chewynd won twenty-five races worth 6,100*l.* Lord Lurgan six worth 2,500*l.* Sherrard, the trainer, six worth 2,000*l.* and Mr. Benzon ten worth 1,800*l.* This makes a total of nearly 25,000*l.* ; but, with the exception of Kingwood and the two-years-olds Senanus and Acme, none of their representatives were of much note. The last of the eight owners, whose winnings have reached five figures is Sir F. Johnstone who has won fourteen races, worth 11,173*l.* ; nearly all of these being taken by the two-year-olds Friar's Balsam and The Shrew. His partner, Lord Alington, is credited with six races, worth 1,960*l.* ; and as the Duke of Westminster, who last year was a long way in advance of all the other owners, as mentioned above, has won nearly 2,000*l.* this season, the Kingsclere stable has won, taking into account the sums gained by two or three other horses trained there, about as much as Sir George Chetwynd's and Captain Machell's stables.

Last season only four owners had won as much as 10,000*l.* each, but thirteen others had secured between 10,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* each ; whereas this year there are only seven who are credited with totals of this amount ; the first of the seven being the Duke of Portland, who has taken twelve races, worth 9,554*l.* the bulk of this amount having been won by that excellent two-year-old Ayrshire. The Duke of Westminster, who comes next with almost as much, won the same number of races, three each being secured by Ormonde and Orbit ; while Ossory, the two-year-old brother to Orm

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COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

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Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 6s. 6d., &c.

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FOR HEADACHE BILIOUSNESS FEVER CONSTIPATION HEARTBURN SICKNESS &C
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
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FOR THE USE OF
SPINNERS, DOUBLERS, & YARN BUYERS.
Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.

KNOWLES'S PATENT.
ACCURACY. PRECISION. SPEED.
MADE ALSO AS A
CHEMICAL AND DISPENSING BALANCE.
Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a gramme*. The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and *at the Dispensing Counter alike*.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING
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FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

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JET BLACK OIL
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which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without its disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thereby affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however reserved for a physician of the 15th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasant results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in the midst of good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great bone-being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In pac ages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words "Dr. De Roos, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; H. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GREVES & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pegumundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; HALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of be Agents for DR. DE ROOS Medicines

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SIDE SADDLES as above, but with plain all over pigskin of the best quality, very neat and light, from Rs. 110.

SAFETY STIRRUP, nickel plated with doeskin guard, when thrown the rider must be instantaneously released, retention is impossible; this stirrup is a marvel of perfection and simplicity. Price Rs. 14-8.

LADIES' STERLING SILVER-MOUNTED WHALEBONE RIDING WHIPS, of the very best quality, from Rs. 12-8.

Any of the above would form an excellent and appreciable Present for a lady.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, IMPORTERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS,

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COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

FIVE GOLD MEDALS.

Recommended by the leading London Physicians for its absolute purity

SOUTHALL'S Cod Liver Oil Fisheries at Balstad, Norway, are amongst the most important in the world. Some 350 boats and 1,200 men being employed in this industry.

ASK FOR SOUTHALL'S COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

The SWEETEST, WHITEST, and most DIGESTIBLE.

The *Lancet* says "This Oil appears to us as good as possible, it is wonderful how little taste it possesses." *A Pamphlet of Testimonials from eminent medical men may be obtained through Agents.*

SUPPLIED WHOLESALE DIRECT BY THE MANUFACTURERS,

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND;

OR BY THEIR WHOLESALE AGENTS,

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Agents in BOMBAY,

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Sold throughout INDIA in Half-Pint and Pint Bottles, by Chemists and Dealers.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16/6	16/
7 ,,	23/	17/6	17/
10 ,,	24/	18/6	18/
12 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
14 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
16 ,,	25/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade. *Catalogues Free.*

SOLE MAKER:

DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

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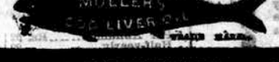

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The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

Preserved in the purest way possible, and of delightful taste, a pleasant cure.

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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London

OUTLER PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

XMAS & NEW YEAR'S COSTUMES

FOR

BOYS AND GIRLS,

FANCY HATS & BONNETS,

AT

MRS. NEUMAN'S

BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

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From a Newly-born Baby to a Child of 10 years old can be completely equipped.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

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THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.

The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral*" *and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

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INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.

Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 2s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment). LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).

To be obtained of TREACHER & CO.

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THE BECK-REECE PATENT

ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.

MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE	Machine	will make	10 lbs.	of Ice with an expenditure of	One Pound	of Coal.
A 20 ,, ,,	,,	,,	15 lbs.	,, ,,	One Pound	of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size ETHER	Machine	makes	5 lbs.	,, ,,	One Pound	of Coal.
A 20 ,, ,,	,,	,,	6 lbs.	,, ,,	One Pound	of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 8 horse power.

A 10 ,, ETHER ,, ,, 30 ,,

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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